BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1873. VOLUME XL—NUMBER 40.

BANGOR
Daily Whig & Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
[illegible] East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months.
3.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,
[illegible] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
[illegible] of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at [illegible] Year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.
[illegible] & Co., 10 State St., Boston, [illegible] New York, are authorized Agents [illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions for [illegible] No. 6, Tremont Street, [illegible] & Co., Agents, 41 Park Row, [illegible] Agent, Boston.

[illegible] in advance be paid in advance. [illegible] slip shows the time [illegible] is paid. All papers discontinued [illegible] subscription expires.

Business Cards.

Bangor Machine Depot.
An assortment of
[illegible] Hand Wood and Iron Working Machinery constantly on hand.
[illegible] Engines and Boilers
[illegible] Pulleys and Belting in great variety.
[illegible] Saws, new and second hand, at [illegible] Prices.
[illegible] Agent for
[illegible] Celebrated Pressure and Exhaust [illegible]
[illegible] ready for use, by the gallon
[illegible] Oil, &c.
[illegible] Piping done to order.
R. W. PRATT,
Depot Block, Exchange Street.

PATRONIZE
The New Clothing House,
No. 1 Dolan's Block Main Street,
[illegible] will find good bargains in
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
[illegible] in the latest and [illegible]
M. BOYCE & CO.

Dr. Mervine's
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
GOING, GOING, GOING, at
HARLOW & SWEET'S, Bangor.
[illegible] Price 25 cents
l&w

Special Notice.
[illegible] of the late firm of E. & S. S. [illegible] tenders thanks to his friends and [illegible] past patronage long bestowed, and [illegible] that he is ready to attend to all [illegible] MOVING LINE. Brick, Wood or [illegible] Raised or Moved to order.
[illegible] Centre Street. Box 385
S. S. LOW.
[illegible] 1869.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.
[illegible] will sell, at a very low price, a 20-[illegible] Horse Portable Steam Engine, in [illegible] has been run but a year and a half, [illegible] Horse Power Stationary Engine, in good [illegible] Large Flue Boilers, one 20 [illegible] other 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter.
[illegible] improvements, cheap and reliable [illegible] the best engines.
G. [illegible] & SON
[illegible] Nov. 28, 1871.

Hardick's Patent
CELEBRATED
NIAGRA STEAM PUMP.
[illegible] can be seen in operation at Dole & [illegible] Street, at Barker Brothers' [illegible] shop.
[illegible] IRON CO., Agents.
[illegible] Bangor, Dec. 4, 1872.

ELIZABETH WYER,
49 Grove Street,
[illegible] repair all kinds of FURS in genteel [illegible] most thorough manner.
[illegible] GLOVES made very nice for Gentlemen or [illegible]
[illegible] Sable Skins made up so as to please the [illegible]
[illegible] Nov. 1, 1872.

TO BUILDERS,
AND
[illegible] Proposing to Build.

[illegible] BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS SLATE [illegible] having attained a depth of from 100 to [illegible] on the solid edge, in their Quarries [illegible] Maine, are enabled to offer to Builders [illegible] proposing to build, a Roofing Slate, [illegible] no slate being taken from less [illegible] strength and elasticity of material, [illegible] thickness, dark and unchangeable [illegible] economy of preparation (for laying) [illegible] requisite of a perfect slate, they [illegible] to pronounce SUPERIOR to any [illegible] ever offered for sale in this [illegible]
[illegible] otherwise will be promptly [illegible] to the subscriber.
C. S. ABBOT,
[illegible] Steamboat Wharf.
[illegible] 1871.

WM M. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And Solicitor in Bankruptcy.
HOULTON, MAINE.
tf

JAMES H. BURGESS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WINN, MAINE.
tf

Notice.
[illegible] subscriber has been appointed by the European and North American Railway Company, EMIGRANT AGENT, for the purpose of gathering and publishing information of the extent, value and situation of THE LANDS OF MAINE suitable for settlement, and otherwise encouraging immigration into this State. He is constantly at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, on Washington Street, Bangor, Maine, ready to aid all who are seeking information in regard to those lands, or are desirous of taking up and cultivating any portion of them.
JAMES A. PURINTON.
Bangor June 12, 1871

Frank S. Jennison & Co.,
39 Broad St., Old Stand, 39
Are the only authorized persons to sign in liquidation of the Firm of JENNISON & PIERCE. They will also pay all firm debts.
FRANK S. JENNISON & CO.
Bangor, Nov. 20, 1871. oct2

P. S. & J. B. HUCKINS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARD PINE TIMBER,
PLANK & BOARDS,
OAK TIMBER & PLANK,
Oak and Locust Treenails.
Wharf and Dock Border St., East Boston;
Boston Office, 44 Central St.
August 12, 1872. 1y

Partnership Notice.
SNOW & MAYO have formed a copartnership to conduct the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at No. 11 Main Street, Bangor.
EDWARD C. SNOW.
HENRY A. MAYO.
Bangor, Oct. 8, 1872.

Real Estate.
FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Mill Property on Lake Huron,
CONSISTING OF
5000 acres Pine land, convenient to Streams.
A Mill capacity for cutting twelve million in a season, day run.
One and one-half miles Boom Privilege on River.
Good Docks and Boom at Mill.
Boarding House, Storehouse, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Camp Outfits, Bars, &c

We are putting in ten million feet logs this winter, which we will sell with the Mill.
The above described property is situated on THUNDER BAY, at ALPINA, MICHIGAN, convenient to shipping east or west, and is the best mill investment that can be made in the State of Michigan.
A PART or whole is for sale. Whole property valued at about $150,000
Terms made to suit purchasers
Address
HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & Co
160 Kingsbury Street.
dec27 3m1&w112 Chicago, Illinois.

Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.
The following Valuable Lots of Timber Land, situate in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia, viz: Lot No. 5 in 2nd Range of Lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey.
" " 7 in 3rd " do.
Lots " 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in 4th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in 5th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in 6th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in 7th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, in 8th range, do. do.
" " 4, 5, 6, in 9th range, do. do.
" " 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, in 10th range of lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey
The above described lots of Land are covered with Hard and Soft Wood Timber of superior quality. The soil valuable for farming purposes, and the situation, on the line of the Intercolonial Railroad. Good water facilities. The property will be sold either as a whole or in lots to suit, and is well worth the attention of speculators.
A plan of the property with full particulars can be obtained at the office of
ALFRED WINSOR & SON,
134 State Street,
jan15 2m BOSTON.

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
My Homestead is situated in the City of Bangor, about one mile from the Postoffice. It is bounded on the west by State Street, and on the east by the Penobscot River just below "Treat's Falls—three hundred and ninety-six feet of shore—and three acres more or less. The House is of stone, and finished with all the modern improvements. The House itself cost over Forty-five Thousand Dollars. I will sell this whole property for Seventeen Thousand Dollars!
2d. My Farm at the head of Lime Street and on Stillwater Avenue, with Stable and two story House nearly new, known as the "Jewell Place," is an admirable Market Farm. Streets may readily be put through this property, and the same cut up in Blocks and Lots and sold for building purposes. It cost me, years ago, Five Thousand dollars. I will sell it for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.
3d. Two large and beautiful lots on Salem Street, adjoining the old O'Donohue Place. I will sell for Five Hundred Dollars each.
B. H. MACE.
Bangor, Jan. 28, 1873.

For Rent.
A desirable tenement just put in thorough repair, convenient for a small family without children. CHARLES KITTREDGE, dec3 No. 89 Harlow St.

For Rent.
Two small but convenient tenements with Stable, on Birch Street.
Apply at Paint Shop, No. 9 State Street
nov28 H. S. DUNBAR

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH POWER. Apply to
J. W. STRANGE,
oct29 tf Franklin Street.

Tenements to Rent.
Enquire at the Insurance Office formerly occupied by the late J. W. HATHAWAY, corner Central and Hammond Streets.
H. H. SHERMAN, Adm'r,
April 3, 1872.

For Rent.
Store No. 20 Main street, now occupied by RINES & CO. One of the best stores and most desirable stands in the city. Possession given Nov. 1st. Also two rooms over the store.
THOMAS HERSEY,
Aug. 30th. tf Pickering Block.

For Rent.
Store No. 33 Broad Street and 13 Pickering Square.
Apply to I. W. ALLEN, Depot Block, Old City Point Block, Exchange Street. aug28

Real Estate for Sale.
We offer at private sale the following Real Estate, belonging to the Estate of J. C. Rand, Bankrupt, having obtained authority from the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, to sell the same at private or public sale, free and clear from incumbrances:
1st. House and Lot in Oldtown village, lately occupied by Rand and known as his Homestead. Lot is large and pleasantly located, with two story House, Ell and Stable on it, all or nearly all finished and in good repair.
2d. About 1025 acres of wild land in Milford, with Steam Mill and other buildings thereon. Mill was built about two years ago, and was used for sawing staves, heading and long lumber.
3d. Lot No. 15, in Bradley, same bought by Rand of Eddy & Plummer, containing about 640 acres.
4th. One-half undivided of Lots 9 and 10, third Range in Milford, Condon's survey, excepting therefrom 50 acres reserved in deed, Wm. Howard to J. H. Bowler. Amasa Gerrish owns the other half.
5th. One-half undivided of about 25 acres of land in Milford, east side of Otter Stream. Amasa Gerrish owns the other half.
JASPER HUTCHINGS, Bangor,
JOHN A. BLANCHARD, Oldtown,
jan6

Steam Saw Mill to Let.
The new Steam Saw Mill on the Stillwater branch of the Penobscot river, at Upper Stillwater, containing 1 Gang, 1 Mulay Saw, 1 Clapboard, 1 Lath, and 2 Shingle Machines. It has all the fixtures and machinery to make the most convenient mill in the United States.
This Mill has a large surplus of power, and is warranted for its capacity to cut more lumber than any other mill in operation, with same quality of logs.
It will be leased with sufficient and convenient boomage grounds, for a term of years, on liberal terms, on application to
HAMBLEN & LANCASTER.
Upper Stillwater, Jan. 24, 1873. tf.

DR. H. A. BARROW
may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private office,
18 MAIN STREET, BANGOR,
from 9 till 1 and from three till 6 P. M., and at
FRANKLIN HOUSE
from 6 till 8 P. M.
Hundreds are suffering from the affects of early indiscretion, who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated Physician, who has made these diseases a specialty.
Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years, has been eminently successful in curing Nervous, Mental and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business or Application, Dizziness of Sight, Giddiness, or Noises in the Head or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples on the Face or Body, want of Nervous Force, Timidity, Bashfulness in Society, Pains in the Back or Loins, Impaired Memory, Irritability, Weakness of the entire System, Palpitation of the Heart, General Indecision, and numerous other symptoms, leading to Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, Premature Senility, &c.
The Doctor particularly invites those patients whose cases have been neglected or pronounced incurable, to place themselves without delay under his care, assuring them all that can be accomplished by science, skill, and the successful results of a long practice, will be at their service.
He distinctly states no case will be undertaken unless a permanent cure can be guaranteed.
All letters containing the usual consultation fee of $5, and fully describing the case, will be be immediately attended to.
All letters and parcels for Dr. Barrow to be directed to Franklin House, Bangor.
oct22 tf

J. W. PERRY,
DEALER IN
Coffins, Caskets,
—AND—
FURNITURE of all Kinds,
Oldtown, Maine.
aug14 [illegible]

NOTICE.
You can buy ONE BOX, or ONE HUNDRED, or ONE THOUSAND Boxes
LAYER RAISINS
Cheaper of me than of any other man in this city
Try it and find out.
GEO. C PICKERING,
Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street.
dec28 tf [Com. copy]

A GREAT DISCOVERY!
ASTHMA CONSUMPTION
ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH BALSAM
CROUP COLDS
A. B. C. B. A New Discovery.
Sample free to all!
At the Drug Stores.

Adamson's F R I E N D Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's WHY Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's SUFFERING? Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's WHEN Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's $5000 REWARD is Balsam
Adamson's offered for a Balsam
Adamson's better Remedy than ADAM- Balsam
Adamson's SON'S BOTANIC COUGH BAL- Balsam
Adamson's SAM, for the cure of Colds, Balsam
Adamson's Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Balsam
Adamson's Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Balsam
Adamson's Asthma, Consumption, and all Balsam
Adamson's diseases of a like nature. Balsam
Adamson's The following are a few of the Balsam
Adamson's names of those who have used Balsam
Adamson's this Remedy: Mrs. Gov. Cony; Balsam
Adamson's Anson P. Morrill, ex-Governor; Balsam
Adamson's Hon. J. J. Eveleth, Mayor of Balsam
Adamson's Augusta; Rev. Dr. Torsey, of Balsam
Adamson's Kent's Hill; Rev. Dr. Ricker; Balsam
Adamson's Rev. D. B. Randall, Rev. E. F. Balsam
Adamson's Martin; Dr. Ayer; Rev. C. F. Balsam
Adamson's Penney; Rev. G. W. Quimby; Balsam
Adamson's Rev. W. A. Drew; Rev. H. F. Balsam
Adamson's Wood, Col. F. M. Drew, Sec'y Balsam
Adamson's of State; Rev. F. W. Smith; Col Balsam
Adamson's Geo. W. Stanley, President First Balsam
Adamson's National Bank; S. W. Lane, Balsam
Adamson's Sec. Senate Warren L. Alden; Balsam

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, prepared by F. W. Kinsman, of this city, has already attained a substantial reputation throughout the country. The names of those who have tested its remedial properties and recommend its use are of the highest standing in the community, and ought to be sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine.—[Maine Farmer, March 28, 1872.
It contains no
Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison
and can be taken by the most delicate child.

$5000 REWARD!!
$1000 REWARD!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Beware of Counterfeits And Imitations.
The high reputation gained by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds which are peddled out through the country *called the same.* The genuine Adamson's Bontanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by F. W. Kinsman, the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourselves from imposition, examine the bottle and see that the words "F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me." are blown in the glass of the bottle.
Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c.
GEO. W. Martin, M. D., Augusta, Me.
L. H. STERNS, M. D.,
Price 35 and 75 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.
$5000 Reward for a Better Article!
$1000 for a case it will not cure!
FRANK W. KINSMAN, Proprietor.
Wholesale Agents, Warren L. Alden & Co., Bangor, John F. Henry & Co., New York; G. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland. For sale by J. F. PATTEN, Granite Block, and BLOOD & ROWE, No. 21 Exchange Street, and HARLOW & SWEET, 4 Smith Block, and H. H. BUTLER, 3 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.
May 9 1872 1ydw1y1s nov19

Hampden Academy.
THE SPRING TERM will begin MONDAY, February 17th, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of
O. W. ROGERS, A. B.,
with a full board of competent assistants.
Tuition $4 00, $4 50, $5 00. Music $8 00.
Boarding in private families at $3 00 to $3 50 per week.
DANIEL CROSBY, Secretary.
Hampden, January 28, 1873. d&w3w5

FILES - - - - - - FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand
1000 DOZEN FILES,
And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices,
and will warrant them equal to any imported,
☞ Call and see them.
OLD FILES RECUT, as usual,
JOB COLLETT,
jan7 EXCHANGE STREET.

THE
CHINA TEA COMPANY,
West Market Square,
BANGOR,
are determined to keep up with the times, and have therefore reduced the prices of all their goods, including
TOMATOES, PEACHES,
PIN. APPLE, YARMOUTH CORN.
STRAWBERRIES, LOBSTERS,
OYSTERS, BLUEBERRIES,
QUINCES, LIMA BEANS,
GREEN PEAS, GOLDEN PUMPKIN,
HUCKIN'S CELEBRATED SOAPS,
JELLIES, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold for CASH.
W. H. ADAMS,
West Market Square,
jan13 BANGOR.

Portland Machine Works,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Proprietor.
STEAM ENGINES,
Marine, Stationary, and Portable
Boilers and Tanks, Gangs, Mill Work, and General Machinery,
18 COMMERCIAL STREET, Portland, Me.
[illegible]

8 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
ONLY $15,000 PER MILE
ON A
Completed Road.
The First Mortgage of the
Logansport, Crawfordsville,
AND
Southwestern Railway
OF
INDIANA.
The traffic of this road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of Block Coal. We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other firstclass Railway Bond upon the market. For Pamphlets, with Maps and full particulars, apply to
JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine St., New York.
Or P. M. BLAKE, Agent
No. 9 Central Street, Bangor.
nov23 3m

Maine Central Railroad Company
CONSOLIDATED LOAN,
Expressly Authorized by the Legislature!
THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offers for sale a limited amount of its seven per cent. Consolidated Bonds. Said Bonds have forty years to run, and are, by express authority of the Legislature of Maine, secured by a joint and several mortgage on the Railroads, franchises and all the property, real and personal, of the following united railroads, to wit: The Maine Central, Portland & Kennebec, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Leeds & Farmington Railroads. The security is ample. No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made.
They are of the denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000, registered and coupon, with interest payable semi-annually.
PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
BREWSTER, SWEET & CO.,
BANKERS, BOSTON,
AND BY
FOWLER & MERRILL,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Bangor, Maine.
June20 TuThS&w tf

Maine Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad Co., will be held at the Town Hall in Waterville, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D., 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following articles, viz:
1st.—To hear the reports of the Directors and Treasurer, and act thereon.
2d.—To fix the number and make choice of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
3d.—To see if the Company will change the By-Laws so as to hold the annual meeting hereafter on the fourth Wednesday of March, instead of the fourth Wednesday of February.
Per Order of the Directors.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Clerk.
feb13 d2w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that my wife, Mary Sullivan, of Oldtown, formerly of Orono, has left my bed and board. I will pay no debts that she may contract after this date.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN.
Oldtown, Feb. 12th, 1873. 3t*

Piano-Forte Tuning.
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons REPAIRED and TUNED by S. F. COBB. Orders left at his Music Store,
No. 5, Gothic Block, Main Street.
feb2

PROVINCE HOUSE
ON EUROPEAN PLAN,
183 Washington and 11 Province Court.
Opposite Old South Church, Boston
G. A. COWAN, Proprietor.
(Late of Parks House.)
This House recently opened. Everything new throughout. Rooms by the day or week. 75 cents and $1.00 per day.
aug28

Sportsmen
AND
TOURISTS
Visiting the Maritime Provinces can be supplied with all requisite materials for the
FOREST, LAKE, RIVER.
—AT—
Mackenzie Brothers,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SILK MERCERS
—AND—
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
42 King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.
Prices at the above establishment reliable.
ell ly

GEORGE'S HOTEL,
MAIN ST., THOMASTON, MAINE.
This old, well-known and favorite House has during the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled, remodeled, and supplied with new furniture, in style equal to any Hotel of the day; is now ready for permanent and transient boarders.
The rooms are all light and airy, the arrangement being such, that each room has a view upon MAIN STREET, a street unsurpassed in beauty by none in the State. Making it a most pleasant resort for visitors from cities during the summer season.
The Larder will be kept fully supplied with the best the market affords, at all times and seasons, and no pains or expense spared to make the condition of all who may patronize the House agreeable and happy.
Central and commodious Sample Rooms are open in connection with the House, to accommodate Commercial Travelling Agents.
Coaches leave the House to connect with all the Steamers touching at Rockland from east and west, also to convey passengers to and from the cars.
Carleton's well known Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel.
All old acquaintances and friends at the Lynde House, where the undersigned officiated as Clerk from its opening, are invited not to forget his present residence. He will be at home and happy to meet them all.
WILLIAM K. BICKFORD, Proprietor.
CHARLES H. GLOYD, Clerk.
Thomaston, June 1st, 1872. june14

LYNDE HOTEL,
ROCKLAND, MAINE
G. A. LYNDE, - - Proprietor.
THE HOUSE has been erected the present season, on the corner of Park and Main St. Rockland, and is now open for the public patronage.
Good beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance, will be offered to the guests of this house, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room looks out upon the bay, and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying [illegible] and spending [illegible] an opportunity to do so, without locating on an island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else. Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms.
[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (one inch in space) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, two insertions,	1 25
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	1 50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.
$2,50 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance.
DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."
☞ Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week*, one half price; *one time a week*, one third price.
☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.
☞ All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices" 10 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

PRESS COMMENTS ON HIS EXPLANATION.

We clip from our exchanges the following favorable comments upon the frank statement of Mr. Colfax, before the Credit Mobilier Committee.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The public in general will peruse with more than usual interest the telegraphic report of Tuesday's proceedings before Judge Poland's Committee. Mr. Ames appeared, with memory refreshed, and armed with the memorandum book which has figured so conspicuously in the Credit Mobilier investigation. But the principal interest attaching to the testimony rendered is the bearing the evidence has upon the standing and character of Mr. Colfax. We commend Mr. Colfax's statement to the general reading. It appears like a frank and straightforward explanation of what has hitherto been unexplained in the matter of Mr. Colfax's relations to the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Ames' first statements concerning Mr. Colfax, with the apparent confirmation of the latter's bank account, fell upon the public with a shock of surprise, and grieved Mr. Colfax's friends hardly less than it elated his political foes. It must be borne in mind that the point at issue was not Mr. Colfax's ownership of Credit Mobilier stock, but the more important question of his veracity. He had declared in the most unequivocal manner that he had never received a twelve hundred dollar check from Mr. Ames; and he invited an examination into his bank account to prove the truth of his denial. The examination developed the strange coincidence that two days after the mysterious check for $1200 to "S. C." was drawn, Mr. Colfax deposited that amount to his own credit in the bank. How was this to be explained?

According to Mr. Colfax's statement $1000 of the amount was a gift from Mr. Nesbitt toward legitimate election expenses. The receipt of this draft is vouched for by ample testimony outside of Mr. Colfax's statement. The remaining $200 was the payment of an old debt, this payment being vouched for by the party making it. So far as to the $1200 which Mr. Colfax deposited.

As to the "S. C." check, the clerk of the Sergeant-at-arms testified that, according to his recollection, it was paid to Mr. Ames himself. Mentioning this to Mr. Ames a few hours before, that gentleman said that he thought it "very likely." This is, in brief, the present aspect of the matter. And we think the general impression will be that it exonerates Mr. Colfax from the doubts which overshadowed him before the statement was made public.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The very full and to all appearances entirely candid statements of Mr. Colfax before Judge Poland's committee will go far to restore the good opinion which people generally had of him before this committee threw their drag-net over him. His veracity received a staggering blow when Ames's statement that he had paid Colfax twelve hundred dollars was confirmed, as it appeared, by the Vice President's own bank account. Here was a deposit, which Colfax seemed to have forgotten, corresponding as to time and amount almost exactly to the payment which Ames said he made to him on account of his Credit Mobilier investment. If he did not get the money on the "S. C." check, as sworn by Mr. Ames, where did it come from?

Mr. Colfax protested that he could explain it, but he did not; and to every one who was before unfriendly to him, and to many who were not unfriendly, his silence was treated as a confession of guilt. Innocent men are often compelled to ask for a suspension of opinion; but the guilty have the same privilege and the indifferent public treats them very much alike—holding them both to be guilty till they prove their innocence. But we can now easily understand why Mr. Colfax when first confronted with the evidence which his own bank account furnished against him should have hesitated to offer the explanation he has now given. It was intrinsically improbable.

If he had said that he had received by mail just at that lucky moment, a bank note of one thousand dollars from a person not now living, a person who owed him nothing, and was only anxious that the subject should never be alluded to—the statement would have been laughed at, and no sustaining evidence he might have found subsequently would have removed the disastrous impression it would have created. But that he did receive the money in this way he appears to have established with evidence which his very large circle of friends at least will regard with satisfaction. The closing of the investigation at this point leaves several ugly questions unsettled, not the least of which is who got the twelve hundred dollars.

[From the Kennebec Journal.]

The testimony of Mr. Colfax before the Investigating Committee clears up his connection with the Credit Mobilier company and Oakes Ames. He brings unimpeachable evidence to show that none of his rulings in the Chair were other than fair and honorable and in accordance with parliamentary law, as respects the matter of which he is accused. He quotes from his speech in September last his denial that any stock was ever given to him, and his declaration that he saw no wrong or impropriety whatever in purchasing the Credit Mobilier stock if he desired to. He bargained with Oakes Ames for some of the stock but when he found that with the stock he was to purchase a lawsuit, he took no certificates, no dividends, and considered the contract incomplete. He denies having received $1200 from Oakes Ames, and explains what money he had in bank at the date of the Ames check, and how he came by it. His story is straightforward, manly, and against the word of Ames, who has neither memory, fair accounts, nor apparent regard for consistency or truth, is entitled to belief.

The gravamen of the accusation against Mr. Colfax is that he took stock as a bribe. If he considered the transaction an honest one, why, it is asked, did he not say so, and declare that he considered he did no wrong in buying the stock if he chose to? The extract from his speech in September answers that question. He then declared that he had a right to buy the stock, and has said nothing to the contrary since. There is no doubt that he and others whose names are connected with the Credit Mobilier, saw no more impropriety in their transactions with it than with any other company, never dreaming that it could swerve them from their duty as public men, or bring them reproach. No stock was given them, nor did they actually ever own any.— The charge that Mr. Colfax or Mr. Wilson entered into the relations which they did with the Credit Mobilier under the idea of selling out their official integrity, is not sustained by the facts. Because they have been men of fair character an especial effort is made to disgrace them, but it will not succeed.

THE NEW MASONIC ROOMS AT ROCKLAND, mention of the dedication of which has been made in these columns, are situated on the third story of Berry and Cobb's new block, [illegible] hall, extending through the [illegible] from front to rear, a [illegible] passages, etc., besides a refreshment room over the smaller hall and armory, in the roof. The main hall, which is 30 by 60 feet in size, and is arched into the roof, has been frescoed in the best style, the ground tints and borders being relieved by Masonic emblems, symbolical landscapes and figure pieces. The floor is laid with an elegant Brussels carpet, and the sofas and official chairs are of black walnut, upholstered with scarlet terry. The Masonic furniture of the hall is rich and elegant. There is also a fine organ in this hall. The smaller hall, which (as well as the armory and waiting room) is also handsomely frescoed, is exceedingly neat and attractive. The official chairs and altar are of oak, the former appropriately carved, and are upholstered in drab material. The hall is furnished with arm chairs, instead of settees or sofas, is handsomely carpeted, and its whole effect is tasteful and harmonious.— The armory is fitted up with handsome cases finished in walnut and oak, with glass fronts. The Committee having charge of furnishing and fitting the rooms, were Leander Weeks, T. E. Simonton and C. G. Moffitt, all of whom have performed their work in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Weeks also had charge on the part of the fraternity in overseeing the construction of the Hall.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The religious interest continues in several churches in Calais.

The Baptist Society of Saco are purposing to build a new church edifice.

The F. B. church at Patten, is enjoying great prosperity.

The Gospel *Banner* reports that the Universalist Society at Guilford is prospering.

Rev. James S. Hewes of Salem, formerly of Saco, is fast recovering his health.

One person was baptised at the Methodist church in Waterville on Sunday of last week.

There is considerable religious interest among the students at Kents Hill.

Rev. Mr. Moses of the North Christian Church, at Eastport baptized six persons last Sabbath morning.

The Rev. Mr. Foote of the 2d Christian Church at Lubec baptized one person the 2d inst.

A revival is in progress at Lubec, where Rev. Mr. Fanton, Pastor of the First Christian church, is laboring.

A revival in the Methodist church at Belfast has begun. On Sunday evening twelve or more came forward for prayers.

There is considerable religious interest being manifested in the Christian church in Skowhegan, Rev. J. S. Jones pastor.

It is said that there are forty-eight students in Bates College who intend to enter the ministry.

There is a marked increase in religious interest in Lewiston, participated in by the churches generally.

The annual conference meeting of Universalists will be held at Bryant's Pond on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 19th and 20th.

In the Methodist church at Newfield, a revival is following the dedication of the new church.

The receipts into the treasury of the Maine Missionary Society during the month of January were $835.10.

The receipts of the Maine Baptist Convention for the half year ending Dec. 31, were $3520.18.

There is quite an interest in religious matters in Rev. Mr. Mason's church and society in Thomaston.

Rev. A. S. Ladd is meeting with great success at Liddeford. The devotional meetings are increasing in power every evening.

There is quite a revival of religion in Windsor. The labors of Rev. Mr. Brown seem to be especially blessed.

Rev. J. A. Steadman, Baptist is preaching in Hancock. He commenced his labors the first Sabbath in January.

Rev. Mr. Pierce, Pastor of the Baptist church in Skowhegan, has closed his labors there, his place being supplied by Rev. Mr. Shaw of Waterville.

Rev. Mr. Utter at the Unitarian church in Belfast, is delivering a course of Sunday evening lectures upon the distinguishing features of the Unitarian belief.

The Universalists of Leeds have finished the vestry of their church edifice, and the audience room is under contract to be completed during the coming spring or summer.

The evangelical Sunday schools of Waldo county will hold a convention at the Methodist church, Belfast, Wednesday and Thursday Feb. 19th and 20th.

The February session of the Prospect Q. M. of Free Baptists convene with the Belfast and Swanville church at the foot of the pond in Swanville Friday, Feb. 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Baptist people in Caribou have purchased a lot of land for $170, on which they propose to build a house of worship or a parsonage, perhaps both.

Rev. E. R. Osgood has given notice to his society in East Machias, that his health is such that his physicians have ordered him to suspend his labors, and travel a few months.

The ladies of the Baptist society in Buckfield, had a Fair and Festival last week. The benefit is to be added to the fund for building the new Baptist church. Over $200 was realized.

There is a religious revival in the Barker neighborhood in Naples. Meetings have been held each Sabbath evening for several weeks, conducted by Rev. Mr Snow and much interest is awakened.

Chestnut Street Methodist Church, Portland, Rev. Israel Luce, pastor, is now enjoying a revival. From fifty to sixty have recently been converted and reclaimed, and the work is still going on.

Mr. I. J. Mead of Augusta, has entered upon the pastorate of the Universalist church in Hiram under the most favorable auspices. His introductory sermon is highly spoken of by a correspondent of the *Banner*.

The two parishes of the Methodist Church, Park Street, and Main Street, Lewiston, are now agitating the question of a reunion, and the erection of a large free house of worship sufficient to accommodate both societies.

The Methodist Quarterly Meeting which was holden at Mt. Vernon on Saturday and Sunday of last week was a season of unusual interest. The Methodist pastor, Rev. J. R. Masterman, reported some sixty conversions in his church during the quarter.

Thirty persons came forward to ask special interest in the prayers of Christians, at the Court street Baptist prayer meeting in Auburn, Tuesday evening of last week. The religious interest in several Auburn churches is greater than it has been for years.

From reports made at the Portland District M. E. Ministerial Association, held at Gorham, Jan. 23d, there seems to be a spirit of revival in every direction. The Week of Prayer, generally observed in the churches, has been marked with showers of grace.

Rev. E. S. French has struck out a new mission field, and is visiting the logging camps in Weston, Orient, and the eastern part of the State. There are hundreds of Christian men in those camps, deprived through the long winter of home comforts and religious privileges, who will hail him with joy.

The vestry of the Universalist society in Leeds is finished, and the audience room is is under contract to be completed the coming spring or early summer, the ladies belonging to the parish having taken it into their hands to raise funds—$300,—to upholster and carpet it.

York Association met at Buxton, Feb. 4th, with Rev. S. H. Bixby. The exercises during the day were interesting and instructive. An excellent discourse was preached in the evening, by Rev Wm. A. Merrill of Kennebunkport, on the idea of laboring and expecting immediate results—from the words, "Behold the fields are white."

A revival is in progress in Winthrop. Several have been converted within a short time, and the work is spreading. The indications [illegible] pastor of the Methodist Church, is serving out his third year, and the parish under his charge is prospering. The Sunday-School is large and flourishing.

STATE NEWS.

One case of small pox in Jackson; two new ones in Monroe.

Typhoid fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in Biddeford at the present time.

There are now no cases of small pox in Wiscasset, the last reported having proved to be scarlet fever.

The Houlton Cornet Band will give a concert and fancy dress ball on Friday evening, Feb. 21st.

It took fifty tons of coal to warm the new city building in Lewiston, during the month of January.

A trader in Belfast received the following order from one of his customers: "12 Slay Boults; 10 feet sil; 1 Basel col."

Levi B. Thaxter, of Machias broke his ankle while at work in the woods in Whiting last Friday.

The steamer Stroud of Eastport, libelled last week by Brown & Clark of Houlton and attached by the U. S. Deputy Marshal, has been released.

Mr. Oliver Chase killed an old bear and two large cubs, Feb. 5th, near Little Lake in Whiting. He discovered them in their den and dispatched them with the axe.

Messrs. Boardman & Son have closed their woolen mill at Freedom for the present, and are about to remove to Massachusetts.

F. W. Berry of Belfast, sold, this week, a pair of eight year old matched chestnut horses, and one red mare, to Mr. Kidder, of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, for $1560.

Fred Rideout was quite seriously injured at the Messrs. Patten's Car Factory, in Bath, Wednesday morning. He was caught between two cars.

A little son of Timothy Sullivan of Portland was severely hurt on Wednesday by a rock flying from a blast on the Boston & Maine extension. It is feared the injuries will prove fatal.

A despatch from Machias states that Mr. Francis Murphy is having excellent success in that place in the temperance reform movement. Six hundred names have been enrolled on the total abstinence pledge.

The dwelling-house of Julius Blanchard of Phillips was burned to the ground Feb. 11th, together with all its contents. The family were absent at the time. The fire is supposed to have caught in the chamber by reason of a defective flue.

Hon. N. G. Hichborn has had the varioloid and was confined to his house a week or more but is now out again. He has lately been in Boston and New York and probably caught the disease there or by the way.—[*Progressive Age.*

Wallace, son of Mr. G. W. Crockett, of Lewiston, while on his way to school last Friday, fell on the ice and broke his right arm. The little fellow manfully pursued his way to school, and remained there nearly two hours before the extent of his injuries was fully discovered.

The Passamaquoddy Hotel at Eastport narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week. A pile of edgings at the foot of one of the chimneys caught fire, and the cellar was discovered to be full of smoke. Considerable excitement was caused among the boarders before the fire was extinguished.

The editor of the *Gospel Banner* has been to a concert in Augusta and thus reports the words of the first piece sung, as they came to his ear, and were taken down at the time in pencil.—

"Taw ray he naw haw haw haw,
Fay re rah rat—rah ring no ra,
La dong dill rah rats re fa,
In ring mo rah rah ra-a-at-rat."

As Mrs. John B. Ames and Mrs. Brown were riding near the Paper Mills, Belfast, Friday, they were collided with by a team of which an unbroken colt was the motive power. The sleigh containing the ladies was capsized and one of Mrs. Ames' shoulders was dislocated. The other lady escaped without injury.

Last Saturday the share-holders met and organized the Monroe Cheese Factory Co., by choice of the following officers: Wilbard Gates, President; F. Atwood, Vice President; E. H. Nealley, Secretary; Cyrus Dolloff, Treasurer; David Dolloff, P. H. Kane, F. W. Ritchie, Directors. One hundred and sixty-one cows are already pledged, and $1540 in money.

The new lodge of Masons in Caribou have finished a neat little Hall over L. W. Sawyer's apothecary store, and last Thursday they occupied their new room for the first time. Deputy Grand Master J. B. Trafton, and ten other brethren from Fort Fairfield were present at the opening of the Hall.

Two dogs belonging to Anson Knowlton and Dominicus Harmon in Lyndon, killed and mangled, the other night, six sheep the entire flock of Mr. Knowlton. In the morning when a boy went to the yard the dogs were so savage that they rushed at him, and he had to defend himself with a club.

Gilbert Cakes, of Madrid, while at work alone in the woods on Monday last was taken with an apoplectic shock. Not coming home at the usual time, it alarmed his family who found him helpless on the snow, at a considerable distance from his house, with no men near. His wife, daughter and granddaughter severely froze their hands in getting him to the house.

Some time ago a hen in Thomaston was heard to cackle regularly every day. Search was repeatedly made for the eggs, but without success. Soon "Biddy" began to grow plump and fat, and as she was of no benefit to the thrifty housewife, she caused her to be killed. Upon dressing her the mystery was solved; for within her were found twenty-two good eggs—Next!

The *Argus* says that Tuesday night the restaurant and fish house owned by Mr. Abraham T. Sterling on Peak's Island were burned. The loss to Mr. Sterling is about $2,000. Another man named Waterman Trefethren lost about $500 worth of mackerel nets. Quite an amount of fish were destroyed. Another man had a train of nets stored in the building, but he cut a hole through the side of it and got them out.

The *Journal* says that Mr. Pillsbury has returned to Augusta, having had an interview with Evans, the murderer, in regard to the Strong murder. The circumstances connected with the interview were not favorable to a confession that throws any light on the affairs in question, but Mr. Pillsbury is satisfied that further developments will indicate beyond a doubt that Evans who appears to be the devil incarnate, is the murderer of Nellie Libby.

Two young Frenchmen, sons of Perfait Gagnon of Lyndon, found last week on Monday, a large bear in a hollow pine which was lying on the ground. They stopped up the place of entrance, and then cut a hole in the tree, and bruin had no more sense—just exactly like some folks—than to stick his nose into the hole. Of course he had the nose-bleed very soon, and was at the mercy of the boys. His skin is a large one, and it brought them, together with the bounty, $15.

FISH CULTURE ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN.—[illegible] & G. O. Hayford, Peru, are very successful trout raisers. Mr. H. was in this city recently and exhibited to us some specimens of trout spawn from his fish breeding establishment. The eggs are packed in damp moss, in a box two inches square, with a gauze bottom for drainage and air. Such a box holds 1500 eggs, of which 98½ per cent. become trout. Several of these spawn hatched in the boxes, and one could perceive the incipient trout struggling in his shell.

The Messrs. Hayford are to put 200,000 salmon eggs into the Androscoggin next season. We visited the Messrs. H.'s trout ponds in Peru, a year or two since. They have a pond of about three acres, in which there are from five to ten thousand trout. It is one of the most beautiful sights in the world to watch the beauties playing on the surface and turning somersaults in the air. Mr. H. tells us that [illegible] gentleman from Lewiston came [illegible] and wanted to pay $5 for the privilege of fishing an hour. Mr. H. told him he might [illegible] for nothing, [illegible] threw the fish back into the pond. The fisher went at it, but after an hour's trial, never got a nibble! There were perhaps 10,000 beautiful trout all around him, but none of them would take food. What is the reason? Mr. H. says that trout prefer the food to which they have been accustomed. Mr. Hayford's trout are reared on white curds—boiled sour milk.— Hence when our Nimrod came along, bursting with expectation, with worm-bait, the speckled beauties had no eye for his feed.—Mr. Hayford was at Mooselockmeguntic Lake last fall, at the spawning season, by permission of the fish commissioners, where he obtained 20,000 spawn. The trout are caught and carefully kept until "ripe" (ready for spawning) when they are taken, and by gentle pressure the spawn is pressed from them into tin pans. As soon as a small quantity of spawn is gathered, the spawn is fertilized by pressing the male milt from the male trout into the spawn. Thus all the spawn are impregnated. When this impregnation takes place in the streams, of course, a large proportion of the spawn is eaten by the fish. Of the 200,000 spawn obtained, a percentage was given to the State Fish Commissioners, and of his own part Mr. H. sold 25,000 spawn at $5 per thousand to Hayford & Phinney of Turner, who are giving some attention to trout raising; and another 25,000 to J. M. Kimball of Portland, who has a beautiful trout pond at Cape Elizabeth. The spawn are hatched in this wise: They are placed on a gravelly loam in fresh running water, at a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees. In about fifty or sixty days the spawn ordinarily hatches. They live while in the spawn condition on the sustenance within the sac— When the eggs are hatched, the fish is fed on thin curds dissolved in the water. The importance of the system of fish culture now carried forward, is not appreciated. In a few years we shall begin to see more tangible results.

We have already stated that large numbers of salmon hatched at Norway, were put into the Little Androscoggin last season. Our Nimrods now say give us good fishways, and we shall have plenty of salmon in the Androscoggin.—[Lewiston *Journal*.

Miniature Almanac. Saturday, Feb. 15

(BANGOR TIME)

Sun Rises,	6 43	Moon Rises	8 36 PM
Sun Sets,	5 [illegible]	High Water,	12 11 AM
Length of Days.	10 36		12 [illegible] PM

Marine Journal.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb 14. Steamship Oceanic brought the Captain and crew of the sch Linda, [illegible] abandoned a wreck on the 12th. She was bound from [illegible] for New York.

SHIPBUILDING AT WEST PEMBROKE. Master [illegible] of West Pembroke is building a three-masted sch of 250 tons, which is to be ready for sea about the middle of May. Capt W B Hatch will command her. John McVicar of the same place is to build a schooner of about 250 tons, said to be a double decker with three masts. Aaron [illegible] getting a frame for a three-masted schooner of about 240 tons. Alexander Thaxter, has built two small vessels this winter and has done all the work himself— One was 14 foot keel and the other 15 feet. He is now at work on the third, which will be completed soon.

The two vessels which were nearly completed at Robbinston during the summer have not been launched yet; and two more have been commenced at Mill Cove, in the ship yard of W S Vose; one a company vessel, the other for Capt Johnson of Robbinston

W T Hobart & Co of Pembroke have contracted to build a three-masted schooner for Capt Geo Hall of Dennis, Mass. The vessel will be 31 feet in breadth of beam with a keel of 120 feet in length. The carrying capacity will probably be over 300 tons.

MEMORANDA

A three-masted sch calculated to carry 1300 tons of coal, will be launched at Bath in July next for Capt Robert Raynard of Fall River.

Capt James McLane and others of Fall River have purchased a handsome masted sch of 350 tons, now on the stocks and ready to launch at Kennebunk.

DISASTERS.

A barque that had been in the ice at Calais nearly all winter, drifted ashore at Wilson's Beach last Saturday.— She was pulled off without damage and towed out to sea by a tug.

The schooner yacht Clara, that has been anchored off the railroad bridge at Belfast all winter, was cut through and sunk by the blow of Sunday night. She belongs to E H Herriman

Revenue cutter Dobbin was at Belfast Monday. Capt Dean reports that on the 2d inst, found Br schooner [illegible] ashore on Bay Ledge, near Isle au Haute (She was from St John for Boston, with lumber. After getting off she leaked considerably, and Captain Dean offered to tow her to Castine, but the Captain thought he could get her to Herring Gut, and the Captain declined.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

EASTPORT. Ar 6th, sch Swallow, Carlow, Boston
Ar 8th, sch Lyndon, Hayard, New York
Ar 9th, schs Delia Hinds, Wells, Boston; C H Sawyer, Cook, Calais.
Cld 10th, sch Empress, Hayard, New York
Cld 11th, schs Delia Hinds, Wells, and E H Sawyer, Cook, Calais.
PEMBROKE, Ar 3d, sch Venus, New York.
PORTLAND, Ar 13th, brig Frontier, Morgan, Savannah, schs Deborah Jones, Dunham; Emma Hotchkiss, Alley and C Loeser, Dunham, Winterport for Boston; Martha Weeks, White, Belfast for Salem; Benjamin Reed, Adams, Boothbay.
Cld 13th, brig Minnie Miller, Leland, Matanzas.
SALEM. Ar 12th, sch Ann Elizabeth, [illegible] Pittsport for Newburyport
FALL RIVER. Ar 12th, sch Pyrola, Jennings, New York
NEWPORT. Ar 12th, sch W H Thorndike, [illegible] for New York
BOSTON Cld 13th, brigs Marshal Dutch, [illegible] Bermuda; Lije Houghton, Portland.
NEW YORK. Ar 12th, brigs Mariposa, Staples, New Orleans; Sarah E Kennedy, Hall, Cardenas [illegible] Herrick, Jacksonville
PHILADELPHIA. Cld 11th, schs Bertha Souder, Wooster, and Frank Jameson, Knowlton, Portland.
BALTIMORE. Ar 11th sch Palos, Shackford, Demerara
Cld, schs Chimo, Lansil, Berbice; Beta, Brown, for Brunswick, Ga; Sunbeam, Dexter, Portland; Commerce, Amy, New York.
BEAUFORT. Sld 6th, sch Wm Conners, Toole, Curacoa
CHARLESTON. Ar 12th, sch B P Blaisdell, Wood, fm Belfast
GALVESTON. Ar 3d, brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, Boston
Ar 5th, barque Clara Eaton, Merriman, Liverpool
GEORGETOWN, S C. Cld 1st, brig Charles Wesley, Harding, Baltimore
WILMINGTON. Cld 10th sch Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, Boston.
SAVANNAH Cld 11th, sch Post Boy, Robinson, New York
JACKSONVILLE. Ar 6th, sch Uncle Tom, Huntley, N York.
Cld 7th, sch Saarbruck Clark, New York
MOBILE. Ar 7th, ship Wm A Campbell, [illegible] fm Liverpool
MOREHEAD CITY. Ar 25th, brig Liberty, Devereux, New York
NEW ORLEANS. Ar 7th, ship Success, Clifford, from Genoa.
Cld 7th, brig Harry Stewart, Veeks, Pascagoula
Southwest Pass—sld 7th, brigs Charlotte Buck and E Stevens
SAN FRANCISCO. Cld 1st, ship C A Farwell, Liverpool

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Messina 24th ult brigs Elizabeth, Tracey, Clytie, Dow, and Etta Whittemore, Wright, for the United States; James Miller, Thombs, from Valencia for do; Milwaukee, Perkins from Marseilles; D K Stockwell, Hanley from Palermo
Sld 23d, brig Aquidneck, Bigley, Boston
Ar at Palermo 25th, barque Joshua Loring, Lamb, from Licata
Ar at Iquique 13th ult, ship Andrew Johnson, [illegible] fm Liverpool
Sld from St Domingo City 21st, sch Five Sisters, Wallace, Boston
At San Blas 22d ult, schs Isaac Keene, Eldridge, and Isaac Snow, [illegible] for New York
Ar at St John, N B, 11th inst, sch S B Hume, Higgins, Boston
Sld from Aspinwall 27th ult, brig C C Colson, Fayson, Cienfuegos
At Calcutta 3d ult, barque Goodell, Crockett, [illegible] and others.
Ar at Callao 12th ult, ship Andrew Johnson, O'Brien, Cardiff.
At Tuxpan 2d brig L Warren, Gott, for New York via Tecoluta
Sld from Valparaiso 7th, barque Talavera, Carver, Puget Sound

SPOKEN.

Feb 1, lat 28 41 lon 64 20, brig Oliver Cutts, from New York for Jamaica.

Before You Buy a Piano,
Will you look at a new Seven Octave Overstrung Piano, with French Top Dampers, four round corners, Back finished like Front, Pearl Mouldings above Plinth, Carved Legs and Lyre, and Fancy Fret Desk, warranted perfect in every respect, that we sell for
$300.
You can't afford to buy a Piano, without visiting our warerooms, and looking over the largest and best assorted stock of Pianos this side of Boston.
Call early as they must be sold.
PATTEN & WHEELDEN.
feb5 d&w

For Sale.
House and Lot, corner State and Salem streets, in good repair. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.
jan16 S. F. ADAMS.

CHAIRS.
CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, in all varieties, at WHOLESALE. Also,
New styles of ASH CHAMBER SETTS.
A. E. GILMAN & CO.,
No. 13 Main Street,
feb11 tf Bangor.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sept23 wly

AGENTS Wanted for Great Fires of History [illegible] Chicago, Boston, Portland, N. York, London, etc. [illegible] [illegible] Extinguishing Fire, [illegible] Fire-Proof [illegible] [illegible] Agents. Only complete [illegible] [illegible]

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H LYNDE, - PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

THE GENEVA AWARD

It is reported that Mr. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States at Geneva, has prepared an elaborate brief in favor of the claims of insurance companies to participate in the Geneva award. We understand that one of his strongest arguments is to the effect that throughout the deliberations the claims of insurance companies were constantly entertained in estimates of the damages, and that these claims entered into the basis of the final adjudication. If this statement be correct it is evident that the counsel exceeded their instructions and acted directly at variance with the policy of the Government to hold itself entirely free from committal as to the distribution of the award. This will be seen by the fact that during the Senate debate on the Geneva award bill, Mr Frelinghuysen caused to be read the following unpublished letter of instructions from Secretary Fish to the counsel of the United States before the Tribunal —

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D C, 1871

GENTLEMEN In the discussion of this question, and in the treatment of the entire case you will be careful not to commit the Government as to the disposition of what may be awarded or what may be recovered in the event of the appointment of the Board of Assessors mentioned in the tenth article of the Treaty. It is possible that there may be duplicate claims for some of the property alleged to have been captured and destroyed, as in the case of insurers and insured.

The Government wishes to hold itself free to decide as to the rights and claims of the [illegible] of property captured or destroyed. If anything should be recovered in the name of this Government, the distribution of the amount recovered will be made by this Government without committal as to the mode [illegible]. It is expected that all such committal will be avoided in the argument of counsel.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH

Hon Caleb Cushing, Wm M Evarts and M R Waite

There is a very plain indication that Congress does not propose to grant these corporations precedence of the claims of merchants who had no war risks and who sustained actual losses, or the just claims of merchants and ship owners who were compelled by the ravages of Anglo rebel cruisers to pay the insurance companies large sums for extra premiums for war risks.

[illegible] OR PATTERSON'S STATEMENT

Senator J W Patterson of New Hampshire appeared before the Select Committee of the Senate on Friday and presented an elaborate statement of his transactions with Oakes Ames and the question of veracity which has been raised with regard to the Credit Mobilier. The statement is so long that we are compelled to give an abstract presenting its essential points. Mr Patterson dates his first acquaintance with Ames and the confidence which he came to [illegible] his judgment and states that in [illegible] he gave him $1000 to invest in Union [illegible] securities and in 1867 $1000 which [illegible] for a similar investment. During the canvass in his State learning of charges [illegible] he held Credit Mobilier stock, he mentioned [illegible] Ames and requested him to write [illegible] denying the report. Ames [illegible] subsequently asked [illegible] to write him the substance of [illegible], replied in two letters, one from Washington and one from North [illegible], in the first of which he said

"I heard he (Rollins) was making charges [illegible] representing you (Patterson) as a stockholder or owner of stock in the Credit Mobilier and that there were wrong and improper dealings in relation to it. I wrote him that I did not think you ever had any such stock. If you had there was no more impropriety in it than owning bank stock."

In the other letter the following passages occur

"I stated in that (the former) letter that [illegible] my letter to Rollins. You saw the letter I wrote him, and there was nothing in it that [illegible] * * * [illegible] been a stockholder or manager in the company which you was not. * * I trust [illegible] because you are accused of [illegible]"

[illegible] stated that he had always [illegible] these statements to be entirely in [illegible] these letters of the [illegible] had invested the money for him [illegible] and his evidence before [illegible] Committee was based on that belief. [illegible] by Ames of the receipts signed by him (Patterson) was a great surprise [illegible] remembered having [illegible] receipts he had no knowledge that they [illegible] to the Credit Mobilier, and Mr Ames [illegible] of the fact when he wrote the letters to Rollins. He signed the acknowledgments for the profits of his investment without scrutinizing them with care, having the utmost confidence in Mr Ames. He had no more objection to being known as a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier than as a stockholder in Union Pacific, and should have stated the fact had he believed himself an owner of the former. Whether [illegible] the stock of one or both he could [illegible] state that no improper or [illegible] purpose entered his mind in its acquisition and no improper influence was ever exerted thereby on his conduct as a legislator.

Referring to his letter to Ames requesting the latter to modify his testimony Mr Patterson said he was greatly surprised by Ames' statement that he had bought thirty shares of Credit Mobilier, and meeting Ames in Boston, called his attention to it. Ames said he had stated according to his recollection, but very likely had forgotten the details, and asked Patterson to write out his understanding of the matter and send it to him. On his return to Washington, Mr Patterson wrote the letter, had it copied by his wife, and sent it to Ames. In this letter he related his recollection of the transactions, and in using the words "it pressed to know if I purchased at any time stock or bonds in the Road, you can say I did" etc, he wrote under the conviction that Credit Mobilier stock was what the Committee were inquiring about, and as he owned none did not deem it necessary for Ames to state his ownership of railway stock, unless such an inquiry were made. The brokers in New York had informed him that they never held any Credit Mobilier for him, he had stated accordingly, but since then they had admitted the sale of such stock for his account.

In conclusion Mr Patterson summed up by saying that he had given Ames money to invest for him in Railway stock, Ames had invested it in Credit Mobilier without his knowledge or consent had held it in trust without authority, and Patterson had signed receipts without suspicion of their actual character, other than the amount stated, while Ames had assured him and others that there was no connection with Credit Mobilier. He had never spoken with a profounder sense of the truth of what he said than when he made his statements before the House Committee, and as to the compatibility of ownership in the stock of either company with the exercise of his legislative obligations, he should bow to the determination of the Senate Committee, though he should continue to hold his own opinion.

General Butler left the House Wednesday as the Senators entered, and did not return, to the disappointment of those who looked for a repetition of the scene in 1869.

WASTE OF TIMBER.

BANGOR, Feb. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier

The meeting of the Manufacturers of Lumber to be held in this city on the 19th inst., suggests the importance of preserving from waste the *timber* of the State, which constitutes the *material* on which their business is based. Fifty years ago when timber was so abundant as to have no value, our best townships of unculled timber selling for 10 or 12 cents an acre, the lumberman only took the best parts of the best trees. Though timber has increased greatly in value, the wasteful habits of the lumbermen have not decreased in proportion. The particular evil to which I wish now to call attention, is that our system of scaling on the Penobscot river causes a top log of about one sixth of the contents of the tree to be left in the woods. The trees have, in general, a uniform taper of about one inch in eight feet from the stump to the large limbs, then they begin to taper faster, but continue of sufficient size for a log for ten, fifteen or twenty feet further. Any person hauling logs to sell cuts each log off at this point where the increased taper commences, and so leaves a top log in the woods to rot, and to help carry fire over the land. Ask the operator why he wastes this top log, and he replies that he is compelled to do so by the system of scaling on the Penobscot river, that the Scalers *scale the tree from the top end*, in two logs of equal length (if it is over 27 feet long) calling the butt log only one inch longer than this *top end* and so the whole tree scales less than it would if cut off at the point where the regular taper ceases and the increased taper begins, and that the tree of 27 feet and under is always scaled from the top end only. If told that the scalers do not all admit that they scale in this way, he replies that he has hauled logs every winter for ten or twenty years and always had a scale rule with him and scaled his logs for his own satisfaction, and *he knows* that it takes more trees to a thousand, according to the scalers return, when he runs them up long, than when he cuts them off at the point where the increase taper commences, so he not only loses the work of trimming out the top log and hauling it, but actually loses in quantity. The land owner, believing that the operator is right as to the mode of scaling, consents that the top log may be left on the ground as he will get no stumpage on it, the operator will get nothing for hauling it, and the seller will get nothing for it, as the system of scaling below the boom is the same as in the woods. But if one goes over a piece of land owned by the manufacturer, who hauls the logs *himself to saw in his own mill, he [illegible] all hauled.*

But it is the interest of manufacturers who buy their logs, to have every part that is valuable hauled, of every tree that is cut down, and no waste made, so that they may make their profit out of it, and their business continue the longer. The same may be said of the mill owner of every person employed in the lumber business, and of the whole country, so far as it derives any benefit from that business.

The legal title to the timber lands of Maine is in the owners, but the community have perhaps an equal interest in them, on account of the occupation which they furnish, and are interested in their preservation and economical management. We have cut on the average for the last twenty years say two hundred millions a year on the Penobscot waters. This two hundred millions is, say five sixths of the lumber cut down. The top logs left in the woods, being the other sixth, amount yearly to forty millions, worth, say two dollars a thousand stumpage, being eighty thousand dollars a year, or one million, six hundred thousand dollars in the twenty years, and the top logs wasted amount to 800 millions of feet. As stumpage must advance gradually in value, the loss from this wasteful system will continue to increase.

The bad effects of this system cannot be avoided by sawing the tree, before it is sealed, into two logs, for that would materially diminish the price at which the logs could be sold as many of the long sticks are wanted for long dimensions and the rest can be cut up by the manufacturer into such lengths as he requires, so as to be worth more to him than if cut up in the woods.

Now, shall the owners of land, the manufacturers of lumber, the owners of mills and all others immediately connected with the lumber business, and the community in general allow this great waste to continue, merely because a bad system of scaling was somehow adopted when timber was of little value, and has been continued regardless of the great changes that have taken place?

Shall we still permit this matter *to drift* as it has done, and the destruction to increase as the value of timber increases? The operator will not haul the top logs unless certain that they will be scaled, and this will require *a law* regulating the mode of scaling, or some *general agreement* among parties interested, providing new rules for scaling, in this respect.

To understand the objection to the proposed change, it is necessary to be a little more particular as to this system of scaling. The scale rule in common use gives the contents of any stick from 8 feet long to 27 feet. Above twenty seven feet the stick is scaled in two logs of equal length, but there is some uncertainty as to the length at which the scalers begin to call the butt log one inch larger than the top, some saying it is at 30 or 32 feet, others that it is at 34 or 36, but even on a 28 foot stick scaled in two logs of 14 feet each, the actual rise on the butt log is much nearer two inches than one, and on a 36 foot stick, sealed in two 18 feet logs, the rise is generally over two inches, though I believe no scaler allows but one, in a tree of ordinary taper. Above 36 feet, up to 40 or more, the usual rise will be two or three inches, though it is understood that only one inch is usually allowed, though in trees which taper faster than usual a greater rise is no doubt often allowed.

That the rise allowed by the scalers is much less than the actual taper of the stick is proved by the universally conceded fact that if the trees are sawed up into short logs, they scale a good deal more than if not sawed. Long logs sell for one or two dollars on a thousand more than short ones, not only because the manufacturer can get better dimensions out of them, but also because he gets a greater over run. Under this system of scaling there can be no doubt that the land owner sells, the operator hauls and the purchaser of the logs gets more than ten hundred feet for a thousand.

The manufacturer fears any change in the system of scaling and is inclined to oppose it, lest he may get less lumber for a thousand, without a corresponding reduction in price of the logs. This fear is not well founded. Under a law, or rule adopted by persons interested, *requiring the top log above the point where the increased taper commences to be scaled by itself*, and the actual diameter at that point to be taken as the basis on which to scale the rest of the tree, and the actual rise of the stick to be given to the butt log, the difference between the amount of boards to be sawed from a hundred thousand of logs scaled in the new way and the old one, will soon be practically and generally known, and all contracts will adjust themselves to it. And it will then become not only profitable but easy and natural *to save the top log*, which is now wasted.

The new system will be better than the old as conforming to the actual taper of the tree, and the facts of the case, and giving what a system of scaling ought to give, and *what it purports to give, ten hundred feet to a thousand.* Under the new system there will be no temptation to diminish the value of logs by sawing them up short in order to make them scale more, and the great waste before described can be stopped.

The difference between the old scale and the new can be estimated very nearly the first year, and after that it will be known by experience, so the inconvenience will be slight and temporary and the benefits will be great and permanent.

There is no such rule of scaling, and no such waste in other parts of the State as on the Penobscot; and in other States the lumbermen are taking all of every tree they cut down.

The approaching meeting of manufacturers of lumber will be a favorable occasion to consider this subject.

ECONOMIST.

Special Notices.

MUSIC HALL.

The sale of secured seats to the

FIFTH ANNUAL SELECT BAL MASQUE,

At Music Hall Tuesday evening, Feb 18th will commence at D Bugbee and Co's Store, on MONDAY, Feb 17th, at 8 A. M.
Secured seats 50 cents
feb sn 3t

Dramatic Entertainment!

THE DRAMATIC CLUB
—OF THE—
Hibernian Benevolent Society

Will present with all the necessary stage effects,

IN NOROMBEGA HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21st,

Mrs Mowatt's magnificent comedy, in five acts entitled

"FASHION!"

Music by PEAKES' ORCHESTRA

Secured Seats 50 and 35 cents, according to location. For sale at D Bugbee & Co's, commencing Monday morning, Feb 17th, and at the Hall on the evening of the entertainment.

Doors open at 7½ performance to commence at eight.
feb14

GRAND MASQUERADE.

—AND—

SHEET AND PILLOW CASE BALL!

The Hersey Light Infantry of Oldtown, will give a Grand Masquerade and Sheet and Pillow Case Ball at the

TOWN HALL, OLDTOWN,

Tuesday Eve, Feb. 25th, 1873.

Music being furnished by W. E. Peakes' Quadrille Band of Bangor

The public generally are cordially invited to mask and take part with them, as they are going to furnish

GOOD MUSIC, GOOD COMPANY AND A GOOD TIME!

the object being to raise money to build them an Armory. As this is to be the ONLY Masquerade in Old town this season, a large and good crowd may be expected.

Tickets will be on sale at the Store of FOLSOM BROS., one week before the Ball.

Admission to the Hall,	15cts.
Tickets for the Dance,	$1.00

Oldtown, Feb 11, 1873.

1872 1873
ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. L A TORRENS has the honor to inform the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that the

SEVENTH ENTERTAINMENT

of his course will be given in

NOROMBEGA HALL,

Tuesday Evening, February 18th.

Grand Vocal & Instrumental CONCERT

By the following well known and favorite artists

MRS. H. M. SMITH, Soprano,
MISS A. R. CLARK Contralto and Pianist,
MR. W H FESSENDEN, Tenor,
MR. H C. BARNABEE, Basso and Director,

ASSISTED BY

MR. JOSEPH HEINE the Wonderful Blind Violinist, and
MADAME ADA HEINE the Celebrated Pianist

Single Tickets 35 and 50 cents according to location. Sale commenced Thursday morning, Feb 13th, at D Bugbee's
feb1

Grand Firemen's Ball!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19th, 1873,

AT MUSIC HALL.

Under the auspices of EAGLE ENGINE CO No 3

Firemen from all quarters are invited to appear in their respective uniforms

Music by Andrews' Full Orchestra.

Tickets admitting Gentleman and Lady to floor	$1 00
Single Gallery tickets, (each)	25 cents

For sale at D Bugbee & Co's and Johnson Bros.

FLOOR MANAGERS

Capt Geo H Chick	Asst Eng Otis D Maddox.
Asst M Lynch	Asst Eng Edw d E. Small
Asst C S Johnson.	Capt Jas. M. Davis.
John F Foster	Capt. John Mason.
Wm R Pitman	Asst Geo D Lunt.
	Asst Eli Worthing

feb12 1w

Wishing to reduce his stock as much as possible, L W ATKINS continues to sell at a great sacrifice in prices. The public have found, and will still find, it to their advantage to call at No 46 Main St., before purchasing elsewhere anything in his line.

I am now ready to sell at a bargain to the purchaser the balance of my stock, with fixtures and lease of store to any responsible party. This is an unusually rare chance for any party who wishes to engage in a safe and profitable business. Any one who applies in earnest will be furnished with proofs that the business is as stated above—safe and profitable.

Persons having unsettled accounts with me will please balance them as soon as possible, and oblige,
L. W. ATKINS.
feb11 sn

Offices to Rent.

Two large rooms connected, in Kenduskeag Block, up one flight, $250 per year. Apply to
jan15 sn tf N. S. HARLOW.

Liner Undersleeves.

LACE UNDERSLEEVES.

LINEN COLLARS

SPANISH COMBS.

Some Choice Novelties

just received at

JACOB STERN & CO.,

56 Main Street.

feb10 sn 1w

DR. J. F. BABCOCK,

Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,

Dental Surgeon.

Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,

Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,

Same Floor as Mercantile Library.

jan29

REMOVAL.

DR. G. C. GARDNER,

Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr. E. C. YOUNG, at No. 55 Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.

Dr G. has permission to refer to Dr. ISAAC STRICKLAND.

A CARD. It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr. G. ... to my friends and former patients, as a skilful practitioner.
E. C. YOUNG.
Bangor, Aug. 20th, 1872. sn tf

Laces, Ruffles

TIES, GLOVES,

Tarletons, Muslins,

—AND—

HAMBURG,

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

AT NO. 60.

I. W. COOMBS.

feb1 sn

ACHING TEETH.

Former advertisements of Dr. Babcock in regard to the feasibility of permanently saving aching teeth having developed considerable skepticism he would state that during the past two years he has been successful in saving several hundred teeth, which at the time of presentation were aching in all degrees of intensity and from every imaginable cause. In support of this statement he would refer interested parties to a partial list of cases given below. Dr Babcock has recently refitted and refurnished his Reception Parlor throughout, and in view of the fact, he deems it no egotism in saying that he has the handsomest and most comfortable Reception Parlor in the State. In the ordinary filling of teeth the "Morrison Dental Engine" which he now uses exclusively, gives no pain whatever. Below is a partial list of patients, and while four-fifths of such cases are ladies, yet for obvious reasons their names are ommitted

J O'B Darling,	Orlando Moor,
Gen Daniel White,	H L. Bickford,
T. G Stickney,	Wm Patterson,
J. G Clark,	Hiram M Morton,
A. Walton, M. D,	John G Gordon,
Joseph Blake,	Geo W Patten,
Rufel N Kimball,	L C Southard,
Geo A Kirkpatrick,	Fred Wilson,
F A Woodbury,	N G Adams,
Fred Verplast,	Newell Eddy,
Ed A Lynde,	Chas Webb
F. A Sawyer,	W A Jennison,
Arden Lovejoy	

And many others. In fact, out of the many cases treated not a single one pronounced cured has ever proved a failure

J. F. BABCOCK, D D. S,

Nos. 2 and 3, Kenduskeag Block,

N. B.—Dr B is the ONLY Graduate of a Dental College practicing in Bangor.
jan25 Tues Thur & Sat 1m sn

Compositor Wanted,

A temperate man, who is a fast compositor, can have steady work on Night Telegraphic Reports at this office.
dec18 sn tf

THE SAFE

Deposit Interest Bank,

No. 9 Central St., Bangor.

P. M. BLAKE, President.
T H SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of

7 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

No deposits received for a less sum than $5.
Office hours from 9 A. M to 6 P. M
March 29, 1872. sn d&w

BROWN & SIMPSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bangor, Maine.

J. P. BROWN. J. L. SIMPSON.

Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an extensive acquaintance in all parts of the State, and the very best facilities for transacting professional business, the subscribers have formed a Law partnership, and will give particular attention to all matters pertaining to a general law practice in any of the Courts of the State, or United States Courts.

Especial attention given to the collection of claims and demands, &c.

We promise promptness, accuracy and reasonable charges, in all business entrusted to our care.

J. P. BROWN.
J. L. SIMPSON.

Bangor June 5 1872.

CHARLES HAMLIN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,

No 9, Wheelwright & Clark's Block

Office hours from 2 to 6 P M

Bankrupt Court Room open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
mch26 sn tf

Mothers, Beware!

of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects.

BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL is soothing, and gives relief to the child. It cures Wind Colic, relieves inflammation and effects the Gums, and is being recommended by the first class physicians, in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma

or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, use

BROWN'S BRONCHIALS

Price 25 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists
nov25 sn 3m

Assessors Notice

The Assessors of the City of Bangor will be in session at the City Hall on each Saturday afternoon for a few weeks for the transaction of any business properly coming before them

WM ARNOLD,
S C HATCH,
J L CROSBY,
dec 6—sn Assessors.

Sanford's Independent Line.
For Boston and Lowell,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt. W R. Roix.

Will leave Winterport every TUESDAY at 12 o'clock M, touching at the usual landings.

Will leave Boston for Winterport every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P M, touching as above.

Fares from Bangor, to Boston, including Stage fare to Winterport	$4 00
From Winterport and Bucksport to Boston,	3 00

Seats secured and tickets purchased at all the principal Hotels.

LOOMIS TAYLOR Agent.
dec 14

Physician's Card!

MELVIN PREBLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Has so far recovered from his injuries as to resume his practice

Pure Vaccine Virus on hand

Office—No 3, Bowman's Block.
Residence—Penobscot Exchange.
dec14 sn

City of Bangor.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 2 o'clock P M. All bills against the city should be presented at that time.

CHAPIN HUMPHREY,
apr13 sn Chairman.

DIED.

In Brewer, Feb 14th, 1873 Mrs Harriet N. Curtis, wife of Richmond Curtis, aged 53 years and 24 days

Funeral from house Sunday at 1 P. M. Friends are invited without further notice

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss.

JAMES HABITY of Bangor, in Penobscot County, plaintiff vs FRANKLIN MEAD, of Massachusetts, defendant

In a plea of the case, for that the said defendant at said Bangor on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, according to account annexed, then and there, in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him the sum on demand

Also, for that the said defendant at said Bangor, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in another sum of three hundred dollars, for so much money before that time had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use, in consideration thereof, promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand

Yet, though often requested said defendant has not paid said sum, but neglects so to do to the damage of plaintiff as he says, the sum of three hundred dollars.

Writ dated December fourteenth A D, 1872.

Personal property attached on writ December 23d A D 1872, by J. H. Wilson, Sheriff.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, February Term, 1873.

JAMES HABITY vs. FRANKLIN MEAD.

And now the Court order that, the plaintiff give notice to the said defendant of the pendency of said suit, by publishing an abstract of the writ in said action, with the officer's Return and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier a paper published in Bangor, in said County, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Bangor in and for said county the first Tuesday of April next, that he may then and there appear, in our said Court, and answer to said suit, if he see fit.

Attest—E. C. BRETT, Clerk.

A true abstract of the writ, officer's return, and order of Court thereon.

Attest—E. C. BRETT, Clerk.

feb15 3w

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss.

JOSHUA L. KENT of Bangor, in Penobscot county, Plaintiff, vs. FRANKLIN MEAD, of Massachusetts.

In a plea of the case, for that the said defendant, at said Bangor, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, according to the account annexed, then and there, in consideration thereof, promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand

Also, for that the said defendant, at said Bangor, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in another sum of four hundred dollars for so much money before that time had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use, in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand

Yet though often requested, said defendant has not paid said sum but refuses so to do, to the damage of the plaintiff, as he says, in the sum of four hundred dollars.

Writ dated December 13th, 1872

Personal property attached on the writ December 23, 1872, by J. H. Wilson, Sheriff

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, January Term, 1873

JOSHUA L KENT, vs. FRANKLIN MEAD

And now the Court order that the plaintiff give notice to the said defendant of the pendency of said suit, by publishing an abstract of the writ in said action, with the Officer's Return and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a paper published in Bangor, in said County, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Bangor, in and for said county, on the first Tuesday of April next, that he may then and there appear, in our said Court, and answer to said suit if he see fit.

Attest—E. C. BRETT, Clerk.

A true abstract of the writ, officer's return, and order of Court thereon.

Attest—E. C BRETT, Clerk.

feb15 3w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OARS

of all kinds constantly on hand. Boat and Scull Oars of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Also, Paddles, Poles, Cant Dogs, White and Yellow Ash Plank and Boards, Staves, Heading and Banisters, at my shop on Market Street, near the old Veazie Depot. All orders promptly attended to. P. O. address, Box 453, Bangor.

feb14 DEXTER ANDREWS.

Penobscot Lumbering Association.

The Annual Meeting of this Association, for the election of officers and transaction of business will be holden at the Penobscot Exchange in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.

Bangor, February 14, 1873.

The Congregationalist

opens the new year with articles from some of the most eminent writers in the country. In the first number REV W. H. H. MURRAY furnishes the first of twelve articles from his pen. It is entitled "A Free Pulpit a Pulpit of Power." In the Sabbath School column DR. TODD has commenced every week on the Uniform Lessons, and thousands will regard these alone as worth the cost of the paper. MRS J. D CHAPLIN, who interests alike all classes of readers, will furnish one of her popular sketches every month. A series of twelve articles from as many of the most distinguished clergymen in England, such as DEAN STANLEY and DR. BINNEY, will be commenced next week. REV HORACE JAMES furnishes letters from abroad once in two weeks. An attractive Agricultural column is edited by JAMES F. C. HYDE. Beside our usual Children's Department we publish this year one or more articles every week in large type for the youngest. Our Washington letter every week, though only a column long is read with great interest and comes to seem like a familiar talk about events at the Capital. If you wish to know what is going on at the East, in New York, in the Interior or at the West, take the *Congregationalist*. Our news department, both secular and religious and the literary page of the *Congregationalist* are more full and complete than those of any other religious paper, and we aim to make the most interesting, attractive and valuable of religious journals for the family.

Every new subscriber gets a beautiful chromo *and frame* worth $5 at least. Send for a specimen number. Forty columns of reading matter a week. Price $3 a year. Sent to *Clergymen* of any denomination, without Chromo, for $2.

W. L GREEN & CO,
feb13 3t 15 Cornhill, Boston.

LOST.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11th, between Kenduskeag Bridge and Sterns & Co's Mills, a FITCH FUR CAPE. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at this office feb13 3t*

LOST.

On or near Main Street, a small, dark blue, figured enamel Locket. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at this office.
feb13 3t*

Harness Maker Wanted.

A good workman on fine work. To a steady and experienced man good pay will be given.

Apply or address, McGOWN BROTHERS,
feb 3 1w* Ellsworth, Me.

[illegible]

—FOR THE—

BARGAIN SHOE STORE!

A Few Pairs Left!

LADIES' SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS,	75 cts. a Pair.
LADIES' SERGE & KID SLIPPERS,	60 cts. "
LADIES' SERGE BUTTON BOOTS	$1.50 "
LADIES' FOX BUTTON BOOTS,	2.00 "
LADIES' RUBBERS, out of style,	60 cts. "
MISSES' SINGLE SOLE SERGE POLISH,	$1 "
CHILDREN'S SHOES,	20 cts. "
HATS AND CAPS,	25 cts. to $1.00

and all other goods cheap, at

F. A. CURTIS,

No. 2 Strickland's Block,

feb13 Kenduskeag Bridge.

MUZZY IRON WORKS!

(Successors to Franklin Muzzy & Co.)
Established in 1830

Central and Franklin Streets,

BANGOR, MAINE,

Machinists & Iron Founders,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, Gang and Single Saw Mills, Clapboard, Stave and Sapping Machines,

Vessel Castings,

ANDERSON'S Patent MULEY,

MUZZY'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINES,

Conceded to be the *best* and *most economical* in the market,

AND DEALERS IN

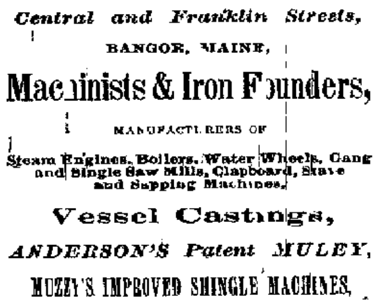
Circular Saws, Steam Pumps, Judson's Governors, Belting, Packing, &c, &c,

and all SUPPLIES for Steam and Water Mills

Also an extensive assortment of

PIPING, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS.

Bangor, Feb. 13, 1873. tf



AT S. L. MERRILL'S,

jan14 3taw No 4 Bowman's Block

NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts with Gordon Stanford are requested to call and settle the same.

GORDON STANFORD,
jan26 15 West Market Square.

NOYES AMES.

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy Goods, and Toilet articles

41 BROAD, corner WATER STREET

BANGOR.

A skilful Prescription Clerk always in attendance.
may12 tf

FROM AUCTION!

5000 Yards

HAMBURG EDGINGS

CHEAP.

G. W. STEVENS,

40 Main St.

Bangor, Feb 10. 1873

Parlor Suits!

—IN—

Plush, Terry and Hair Cloth

of all the Latest Styles.

Parlor Suits repaired and re-covered in the best possible manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

DOLE BROTHERS

Warerooms,

Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.

feb7 d&w

AGENTS. Lloyd's Shipping Map of the U S for 1873 is out to-day, 4,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100,000; sells for $1, 10x50 large J T LLOYD, Phila., Pa.
feb13 d6t&w1t7

READ THIS, REMEMBER IT, AND INFORM YOUR FRIENDS OF THIS CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.

For the purpose of reducing our Stock, which from various causes, is unusually large for this season of the year, we will sell BOOTS AND SHOES, for CASH, for the next THIRTY DAYS, cheaper than they have been sold in Bangor for years.

Parties who design purchasing anything in the Shoe line will find it PROFITABLE to call upon us.

Those who have no *immediate* wants to supply will find an INDUCEMENT to purchase for *future* wants.

We continue to manufacture to measure all varieties of Pegged and Sewed Boots for Gentlemen's wear, from the BEST OF STOCK, by FIRST CLASS WORKMEN. WE MEAN BUSINESS!

E A BUCK & CO.

CORNER STATE & EXCHANGE STS,

BANGOR
feb11 d&w Com copy

AGENTS WANTED for the new Illustrated Book, WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 20 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. *Thrillingly interesting*, and fast selling. For terms, address J LATHAM & CO, 292 Washington St, Boston, Mass. jan 3 1m

Penobscot Log Driving Company.

There will be a meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company at the Penobscot Exchange in Bangor on THURSDAY the 27th inst at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of any business that may legally come before said meeting.

Per Order of Directors,
ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.
Bangor, Feb. 13 1873.

NOTICE.

The Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company hereby give notice that the annual meeting of the above corporation will be holden at the office of Chas. D. Bryant, No. 72 Exchange Street, Bangor, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February inst. at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing officers to said corporation for the ensuing year, and to attend to any other business legally coming before said meeting. Also, the Directors will at the above meeting, receive bids in open meeting, for driving all the logs which is intended to be driven, from the Mattawamkeag and its tributaries this year, said driving to be let to the lowest bidder. The first drive to consist of all logs ready, and all the balance to be the second drive, if never heless, more than two drives may be made. Each and every drive is to be driven in clean below the foot of Hemlock Island, Argyle Boom, or on to the jam in Penobscot Boom. Each drive to start from the Gellerson Boom, rear of jam, though taking all the logs ready at the mouth of Baskahegan stream, thence mouth of Smith Boom, thence to mouth of Hawk na brook, thence mouth Whitpitdeck stream, thence mouth Mud brook, thence mouth Mattagordus stream, thence at Molunkus stream and Mattakeunk, clean into Penobscot Boom, making nine points to be assessed from. The Drives, each of them, to start and be driven by order of the Directors. The Directors reserve the right to reject any bids in the interest of the corporation. Satisfactory bonds will be required for the performances of said driving.

Per order of the Directors
CHAS. D. BRYANT, Clerk.
Bangor, Feb 6 1873 feb7

Lumber and Dock Timber,

WANTED,

IN EXCHANGE

For Locomotive Boilers Horizontal Engines, Feed Pumps, and other Machinery.

Address, G. H ANDREWS,
feb1 1w 18 Pearl Street New York.

2310 yds. Hamburg Edgings

CHEAP.

10 PIECES BLACK CASHMERE, very l

500 DOZEN NAPKINS, medium Goods, at half price.

CASE BLACK ALPACAS

SPRING PRINTS, pretty styles

AT

JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,

33 MAIN STREET.

feb8

NOTICE.

E. & S. F. LEIGHTON,

Will continue the Blacksmithing business in their commodious shop on Harlow street

The shop will be furnished with first class workmen, and we have engaged the services of the well known horse shoer, M J KEILLY for a term of years. We shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all customers. jan13 tf

FURS & GLOVES

Made and Repaired

in good style and at short notice, at

THOS. HERSEY & CO.'S
Pickering Block, Main St
jan31

ON THE CORNER!

Watch Repairing

The undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the Corner Window in

BRADBURY'S DRUG STORE,

AT THE CORNER OF HAMMOND & CENTRAL STS.

Where he will carry on

WATCH REPAIRING

in all its various branches

J. G. LEONARD.

No. 8 Smith Block.

feb10 In Bradbury's Drug Store.

10,000 lbs.
DRIED APPLE!

Sliced and Quartered,

for sale in lots to suit by

GILLIGAN & CO.,
feb10 1w 14 Exchange St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the First Ward in the City of Bangor that warrants have been issued to George A Bolton, a Constable of said city, to notify the said inhabitants to assemble at the School House, corner York and Essex streets, in said Ward, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following article, to wit—

To choose one Alderman for said Ward

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Aldermen will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, in said city, on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of February instant, from 3½ to 5 o'clock P. M., each of said days, to correct the list of voters in said Ward.

The warrant calling said meeting and also a list of the voters in said Ward, is posted at the said place of meeting.

Per order.
JOHN H. HAYES, City Clerk.
Bangor, Feb. 10, 1873. 1m

Valentines.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—AT—

S. L. MERRILL'S,

No. 4, Bowman's Block

feb5 d&w

Back Again!

Fogg & Bridges

Have removed to their

OLD STAND,

47 West Market Square,

with a full line of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils

AT LOWEST PRICES

Fogg & Bridges,

BANGOR.

January 20, 1873. d&w

Cant Dogs

For Sale Cheap,

—AT—

D. W. GARLAND & COS,

jan7 37 Broad St.

WANTED.

A limited number of SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful

Keystone Machine.

For particulars call on or address

G. P. DANFORTH,

aug28 tf Main Street, Bangor

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

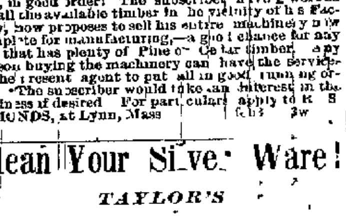
HOLIDAY GOODS

Gift Books, Chromos, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils, Writing Desks, Russia Wallets, Swiss Carved Goods, Chess Men, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, &c, at

CHAS. HIGHT'S.

dec10 8 Smith Block

Blood Fowls.



I will spare a few Trios of my standard Light Brahma, Buff Cochin, and Black Cochin Fowls. Also 10 or 12 Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Cockerels

Fowls $10 per Trio. Cockerels $4 each
jan22 ALBERT NOYES.

COD FISH

For Sale Cheap,

—AT—

D. W. GARLAND & CO'S

jan23 No. 37 Broad St.

FOR SALE!

A complete set of TUB AND PAIL MACHINERY, in good order. The subscriber having worked up all the available timber in the vicinity of his Factory, now proposes to sell his entire machinery now complete for manufacturing,—a good chance for any one that has plenty of Pine or Cedar timber. Any person buying the machinery can have the services of the present agent to put all in good running order. The subscriber would take an interest in the business if desired. For particulars apply to R. S SIMONDS, at Lynn, Mass feb3 3w

Clean Your Silver Ware!

TAYLOR'S

KLENZER

Will do it to your perfect satisfaction. It requires no rubbing and leaves the surface without the appearance of having been scoured bright as new

Price 25 cents per Bottle

We have a full assortment of fine

Parian Ware,

in Statuettes Groups, Busts, & Also

French Bronzes, and other Fancy Goods,

of our own importation at very low prices

J. S. Ricker & Co.

jan11

A Good Situation

For a Tinman that has a small capital to commence business at EAST CORINTH

F A BOND, who has been in business at that place for three years past is obliged to give up the business on account of ill failing health. His stock and tools are now offered for sale. As there is no shop of the kind in the adjoining towns, it is a very desirable opportunity for some smart enterprising man to secure this place of business. Application should be made for the stock will soon be sold either at auction or private sale.

East Corinth, Feb 7th 1873 1w

Shores & Farm for Rent.

By direction of the Governor and Council I will sell at public auction, at my office in Old town on the 10th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., a lease for five years from January 1 1873, of the shore of Orson Island, commencing at the south line of the public farm on said Island thence northerly around said said island to the Cook, so called. Said Shore will be sold in three lots. 1st, from the south line of the farm to a point opposite the Fox Cove or lower boom, 2d, from the point last named to the breakwater at the head of said island, 3d from the breakwater to the Cook. The rents will be payable to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, on the first day of May, annually

Also, at same time and place, a lease of the lot of land and buildings on the west side of Orson Island known as the "public farm," for five years from the 5th day of May 1873. The rent will be payable to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, on the first day of July, annually

GEO. F. DILLINGHAM,
Agent Penobscot Indians
January 30 1873 3wt

Prof. Alvary's
Patent Dessicated Pumpkin,

for Pies, Puddings, Brown Bread, &c, for sale by

THOMPSON & KELLOGG,

feb11 1w Central Street.

SILK HATS

SPRING STYLE

Broadway Blocks!

JUST RECEIVED

Prices from $3.50 to $8 00.

ADAMS BROS.,

5 Kenduskeag Bridge.

feb5

Physician's Card.

W. H. SIMMONS, M. D.

Office with Dr. W. H Brown.

Residence, 124 Hammond Street.

Particular attention paid to Diseases of the Skin, the Eye, and the Ear.

Bangor, February 6, 1873. 4w*

Maine Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

The members of this Company are hereby notified that a special meeting, for the purpose of filling any vacancies that may exist in the Board of Trustees and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 3 Exchange Block, Bangor, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Per order.
D. M. HOWARD, Secretary.
Bangor, Feb. 4, 1873. fib5

Auction Sales.

C S. PEARL,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 3 Kenduskeag [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible] with lot 100 feet square [illegible] and both House and [illegible] desirable
jan8

E B PARKER

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

Nos. 1 2 and 3, Broad Street [illegible]

SALES OF

FURNITURE [illegible]

AT

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

EVERY SAT[illegible]

Good Storage [illegible]

Offices, L[illegible]

Real Estate and Personal [illegible] or public sale [illegible]

[illegible] PEARL

REAL ESTATE [illegible]

Commission [illegible]

[illegible]

No 12. [illegible]

MAINE
Probate Manual,

JUST PUBLISHED,

[illegible]

jan 3 D. BUGBEE & CO

Practical Magazine

[illegible]

Tribune Almanac 1873

[illegible]

GO WEST!

You can save $4 on each Ticket

[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco [illegible]

West, Northwest and Southwest

THE GRAND TRUNK [illegible] is fully supplied [illegible] the

CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE [illegible]

[illegible] Bangor [illegible]

Baggage checked from Bangor to [illegible]

For full particulars [illegible]

No 22 West Market Square [illegible]

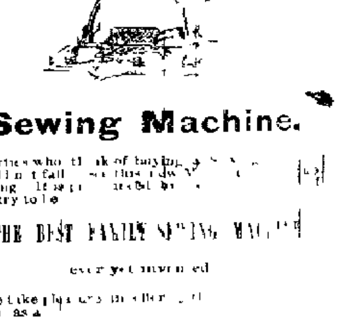
WM. FLOWERS [illegible]

East

aug21

THE NEW

REMINGTON



Sewing Machine.

Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new [illegible] before purchasing [illegible] country to be

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever yet invented

We take pleasure in offering it to the public as a

Perfect Sewing Machine

Doing away with all the [illegible] by all users of the Sewing Machine. It has a straight needle, makes [illegible] Stitch, and is alike on both sides. [illegible] perfect sewing on every description of cotton, linen or silk thread [illegible] finest numbers

Call and see it before purchasing

Thomas P. Kemp, Agent.

102 Main Street Bangor

I am also Agent [illegible]

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES

—AND THE—

Improved Empire Machines

For Tailoring or [illegible]

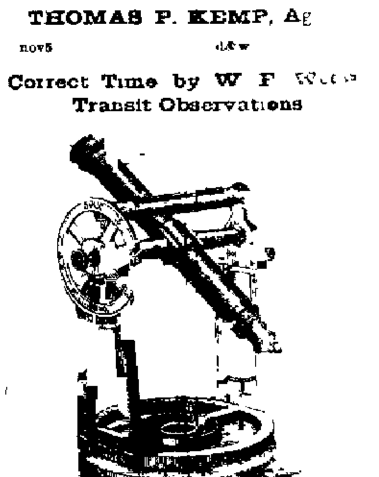
We claim that this Machine is much superior to any that [illegible] been offered to the public

102 Main Street, Bangor

THOMAS P. KEMP, Ag

nov5 d&w

Correct Time by W F Weeks
Transit Observations



Having tested our observations [illegible] Webster of Portland for more than [illegible] assure our friends and customers [illegible] keep correct time and also [illegible] watchmakers who can [illegible] clocks in order, so they will [illegible] most exacting. We also repair [illegible] cles and jewelry. A fine stock of [illegible] jewelry and spectacles for [illegible] Bangor for the Boral & Douglas [illegible]

W. F. WEEKS,
jan11 d&w In Bickers Block [illegible]

MUSIC.

A good assortment of SHEET MUSIC [illegible] found at S. F. COBB'S [illegible]
No. 5, Gothic Block, Main Street
feb8 tf

Railroad Notice

The Stockholders of the Penobscot River Railroad Company are hereby [illegible] to meet at the Town House in Bucksport [illegible] DAY, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] they will accept the act of [illegible] amending their charter

By order of Directors
EDWARD SWAZEY Clerk
Bucksport, Feb. 4, 1873. fib6

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM AUGUSTA.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 14.

[illegible] Committee to day voted to [illegible] railroad consolidation bill so that [illegible] not effect the pending suits; and [illegible] leave to extend the time for loca[illegible] Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad [illegible] inexpedient was voted on the or[illegible] more brakemen on mixed trains, [illegible] the order relating to the regula[illegible] on the E. & N. A. Railway was [illegible] next Wednesday; also the same [illegible] further hearing for the extension of [illegible] Valley Railroad.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

[illegible] Committee on Education reported a [illegible] law on the petition of Pittsfield [illegible]

[illegible] to the next Legislature was [illegible] question of uniformity of text [illegible] was voted to report a bill for the [illegible] School for Girls with a resolve ap[illegible] therefor.

[illegible] new draft will be reported on [illegible] of School Supervision, also one [illegible] the duties of the State Super[illegible]

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

[illegible] matters on their docket. They [illegible] daily meetings on and after [illegible] until the business before them [illegible]

THE LAWS IN UTAH!

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT!

Necessity for Legislation!

Mormonism Defying Justice!

UNITED STATES COURTS POWERLESS!

CONGRESS MUST AFFORD THE REMEDY!

[illegible] Feb. 14. The President [illegible] Message to Congress to-[illegible]

[illegible] House of Representatives:

[illegible] it my duty to call the attention [illegible] to the consideration of affairs [illegible] of Utah and to the dangers [illegible] continues during the com[illegible] recess from a threatened conflict between [illegible] Federal and Territorial authorities.

[illegible] necessary in regard to the [illegible] policy of Congress respecting the [illegible] of the United States, and I only [illegible] to refer to so much of that policy [illegible] concerns their judicial affairs and the en[illegible] of law within their borders. No [illegible] differences are found in respect to [illegible] but the organic acts of the [illegible] will [illegible] that it has been the invariable action of [illegible] keep their civil and [illegible] with certain limited ex[illegible] of persons nominated [illegible] confirmed by the Sen[illegible] general administration of [illegible] prescribed by Congress-[illegible]

[illegible] power given to the Territor[illegible] has been somewhat larger [illegible] somewhat smaller than the [illegible] conferred. Never, however, [illegible] been given to a Territorial Leg[illegible] with the idea that the [illegible] of the Territory was to [illegible] supervision of the Nation[illegible] Accordingly the organic law [illegible] the Territory of Utah, passed Sept. [illegible] provided for the appointment of a [illegible] Court, the Judges of which are [illegible] District Court, a Clerk, a [illegible] an Attorney, and to these [illegible] the jurisdiction in [illegible] but as decided recently [illegible] the act requires the [illegible] to be selected [illegible] Territorial Legis[illegible]

[illegible] been the desire of Congress, [illegible] might be compatible with [illegible] of the Federal Gov[illegible] minor details connected [illegible] of law to the regula[illegible] authority, but such a desire ought [illegible] when the effect will be, owing [illegible] circumstances of a case, to [illegible] between the Federal and [illegible] authorities, or to impede the en[illegible] of law, or in any way to endanger [illegible] good order of the Territory. [illegible] was never intended to intrust the [illegible] Legislature with power which [illegible] by creating judicatures of its [illegible] increasing the jurisdiction of the [illegible] appointed by Territorial authority, al[illegible] appointed by Congress, to take the [illegible] of the law out of the hands of [illegible] appointed by the President or to in[illegible] their actions.

[illegible] years of unhappy experience make [illegible] in both these respects that the [illegible] of Utah requires special legislation [illegible] Public opinion in that Terri[illegible] by circumstances too notorious [illegible] further notice, makes it necessary, [illegible] opinion, to prevent the miscarriage of [illegible] and to maintain the supremacy of the [illegible] of the United States and of the Federal [illegible] to provide that the selection of [illegible] petit jurors for District Courts, [illegible] under control of Federal officers shall [illegible] in the hands of persons entirely in[illegible] of those who are determined not [illegible] any act of Congress obnoxious to [illegible] and also to pass some act which shall [illegible] the Probate Courts or any Court cre[illegible] by the Territory Legislature, of any [illegible] to interfere with or impede the action [illegible] courts held by the U. S. Judges.

I am convinced that so long as Congress [illegible] the selection of jurors to the local au[illegible] it will be futile to make any effort to [illegible] laws not acceptable to a majority of [illegible] people of the Territory, or which inter[illegible] with local prejudices or provides for the [illegible] of polygamy or any of its affil[illegible] vices or crimes. I presume that Con[illegible] in passing on this subject will provide [illegible] reasonable and proper safe-guards to se[illegible] honest and competent jurors, whose ver[illegible] will command confidence and be a guar[illegible] of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity.

I have before said that while the laws creating the several Territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect to the Judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these provisions in minor details, as the circumstances of the Territory affected seemed to demand, and in creating the Territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other Territories, for by section 9 of the act creating that Territory it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any Judge of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other Territorial act except that creating the Territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic law to the peculiar necessities of the Territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedents thus established.

I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on Probate Courts created by Congress, and complaint is made that persons have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated and no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt.

Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress at the present session pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of Law and Justice.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 14, 1873

BOGY'S ELECTION!

Charges of Bribery!

A MINORITY REPORT!

WHERE THE DORRIS MONEY WENT!

Investigation Stifled!

THE MINORITY REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14. In the lower House of the Legislature to-day, Mr. Headlee, a Republican member of the Senatorial bribery committee offered a minority report in which he says it appears from the testimony that money was used or endeavored to be used to advance the interests of Louis V. Bogy as candidate for U. S. Senator.

THE OFFER OF BRIBES.

He then submits the testimony showing that Stancil, a member of the House offered Senator Essex $300 to vote for Bogy and that one Eden endeavored to persuade Mr. Wade, a member of the House, to vote for Bogy, by telling him that any member could have his winter's expenses paid by doing so.

THE DORRIS MONEY USED FOR BOGY.

He further states that the testimony shows that Thomas Dorris brought to Jefferson City $15,000, to be used in the interest of some candidate for the Senate and the testimony in part shows that a portion of that money was designed to advance the claims of Bogy.

THE INVESTIGATION STIFLED.

He closed by drawing attention to the fact that the committee, against his consent, closed the investigation before he could obtain evidence clearly showing by whom the money was furnished or for the advancement of whose election it was intended or partly used.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution congratulating the people of Spain upon the peaceable establishment of a Republican form of government and directing the President to communicate to the Spanish government a copy of the resolution.

Mr. Ferry—"I think the resolution had better lie over until we receive more definite intelligence that a Republic is established in Spain.

Mr Sprague—I think so too.

Mr. Stevenson suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but Mr. Edmunds objected and it was laid over and ordered printed.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to declare inauguration day a legal holiday.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reimburse Massachusetts for the expenditures for coast defence during the war.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution designed to expedite the business, remarking that unless some such resolution was adopted an extra session would be required in order to pass bills necessary to carry on the government. At the suggestion of Mr. Stockton, the resolution was laid over; Mr. Anthony saying he would call it up to-morrow.

The resolution is the same as "the Anthony rule" adopted towards the close of the last session.

The House bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions was amended and passed.

At 1 o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business, and several amendments were adopted. During the debate Mr Sherman stated that we have more than three times as many naval officers as is necessary for our existing navy, and Mr. Logan stated that a short time ago we had one commissioned officer to every four men in the Navy.

A message was received from the President calling the attention of Congress to the danger of a conflict between the Federal authorities and Territorial authorities in Utah.

At 4 20 P. M., the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wood, of New York, asked leave to offer the resolution he proposed yesterday in reference to the Spanish Republic.

Mr. Willard, of Vt, objected, so the resolution was not entertained.

The House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,958,829.

The Geneva award bill coming up as a special order, Mr. Butler, of Mass., who reported the bill from the Judiciary Committee, opened the discussion in an extended speech. He claimed that the sum awarded was the property of the United States, and subject to distribution by Congress on the principles of national equity and justice; it was not held in trust as claimed by the insurance companies who demanded that their claims be first paid and were bringing wealth and power to bear in their behalf. He urged that insurance companies had made a clear profit of $2,000,000 out of war risks and now had no valid claims. They were the only people who went into the war as a business. There was, however, a provision to pay a pro rata to companies which had made losses over their premiums, from the balance left after paying more meritorious claims. In reply to a question by Mr. Peters he expressed the belief that the amount to be paid under the bill would not exceed $14,000,000 in currency, principal and interest.

Mr. Peters offered an amendment making the interest payable not from the date of the Geneva award, as provided in the bill, but from the date of the loss.

Several other amendments were offered, when the previous question was seconded. The vote will be taken to-morrow.

Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

COHOES, N. Y., Feb. 14. The Erie knitting mill owned by Wm. Moore, was burned this morning. Loss $70,000; insurance $37,400.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14. The wooden ware factory of Wm. Brown was almost destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $45,000 to $60,000.

KANSAS.

SENATORIAL BRIBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14. Aaron Backer testified yesterday before the Pomeroy Investigation Committee at Topeka, that Pomeroy authorized him to use money to influence the votes of Representatives Davis and Cummings, but that he (Pomeroy) furnished no money. He also swore that he was authorized by Judge Horton to offer Representative Bacon $2,000 to vote for Pomeroy, and he made the offer and Bacon refused it. He was a guest of Pomeroy at a hotel during the canvass.

POMEROY'S GUEST.

He used to live at Waterloo, Ohio., where he was convicted of burglary and served two and a half years in the Penitentary, but was afterwards pardoned out by the Government, it being discovered that he was innocent.

$50 TO CLEAR OUT.

He had told Judge Horton and Col. Ennis a few days since that if they would loan him $50 he would leave the city and not appear before the Committee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EVANS MUTE.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14. Governor Straw and members of his Council visited the State Prison to-day, and had an interview with Evans, the Northwood murderer, but elicited nothing from him of interest. A Boston newspaper reporter also interviewed the condemned man with a similar result.

FROM ALBANY.

THE ERIE BRIBERY FUNDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14. A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day calling on the officials of the Erie Railway to furnish under oath the different amounts paid for legislative action in 1872, for the passage of the Erie classification act.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—8 P. M.

Probabilities.

For New England—Southerly winds, with a rising temperature.

[illegible]

The Caldwell Report Delayed!

Rumors that He will Resign!

THE REPORT DELAYED—AN ACCOMMODATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. The Senate Committee on Elections will not make a report on Senator Caldwell's case to day, Mr. Caldwell having appeared before the Committee this morning and requested that the presentation of the report be deferred until his counsel return from Philadelphia, there being reasons persona to himself why he asked the favor.

A DODGING THE VERDICT.

It is currently reported to-day that Caldwell intends to resign in apprehension that the Committee's report will recommend his expulsion or at least contain a very severe censure amounting in effect to such a recommendation.

The belief that the report will recommend at least a severe censure seems well founded.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Supervisor Perry has written a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to the intimations that the troops are to be withdrawn from the South, in which he says that the removal of all troops from North Carolina and Georgia would be a great misfortune to the Revenue.

FROM NEW YORK

STOKES' PETITION DENIED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. The decision of Judge Boardman was received by Justice Bingham this morning and by him announced in the Oyer and Terminer Court. He denies the motion for a new trial of Stokes, and in an opinion gives his reason therefor.

THE DEATH PENALTY

GAFFNEY HANGED.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14. John Gaffney, the murderer of Patrick Faher in May last, was hanged in this city precisely at noon to-day

DISABLED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. The steamer Washington which sailed yesterday for Havre, returned to-day with her piston rod broken.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

MONEY was active at the close at 7 per cent to 1-32, closing at 7 per cent bid. An easier condition of affairs is anticipated next week.

STERLING EXCHANGE at 108½ a 109½.

GOLD strong and advancing from 114 to 114¼, closing at 114¼ a 114⅜.

LOANS at 1 a 7 per cent, and 1-32 for carrying.

CLEARANCES $68,000,000.

Government securities closed at the following quotation

U. S. Fives				113¾
U. S. Sixes (coupons)		1881		118⅛
U. S. 5-20s	do	1862		115⅛
U. S. do	do	1864		115¾
U. S. do	do	1865		115½
U. S. do	do	1865	new	114¼
U. S do	do	1867		116⅛
U. S. do	do	1868		116¾
U. S. 10-40s	do			114¼
Currency Sixes				114½
Central Pacifics				101
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,				87½

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's (new)	78½
Virginia 6's (new)	50
Missouri 6's	93½
Louisiana 6s (new)	47
North Carolina 6s (new)	18
South Carolina 6s, (new)	21½
Alabama 8s,	81
Georgia 6s,	75

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations:—Western Union 88½; Pacific Mail, 74½; Boston Water Power Company 40; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 103½; Harlem Railroad Company 120½; Reading Railroad Company 000; Michigan Central Railroad Company 100; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 97½; Illinois Central Railroad Company 120; Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company 91; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 81; do preferred 91; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 113; Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company 52; do preferred 71; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad 93; Wabash Railroad 72; Erie Railroad 65; do preferred 79; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 46½; Boston, Hartford & Erie 9½.

BOSTON STOCK BOARD.

[Sales at the Broker's Board, Feb. 13]

18 Eastern R R	106
12 Boston & Me.,	123½

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

COTTON — sales 1551 bales — middling uplands 21.

FLOUR—Sales 44,00 bbls. — State and Western dull and heavy—State, 6,25 a 8,25; Western, 6,25 a 10,50; Round Hoop Ohio, 7,30 a 10,50; Southern 6,40 a 13,00.

WHEAT — sales 0 000 bushels — Winter Red Western, 1.80 a 1.85; No 2 Spring, 1,60 a 1,72.

CORN steady — sales 32 000 bush — mixed western, new, 65½ a 66; old do., 66 a 66½ afloat.

OATS firm — sales 37,000 bush. — New white, 55 a 57; new western, mixed, 54 a 55.

PORK dull — sales 000 bbls — New mess, 14,50

BEEF dull.

LARD quiet at 8½ a 8 7-16.

BUTTER firm—Western, 00 a 00; State, 32 a 40.

COFFEE steady—Rio 17½ a 20½.

MOLASSES quiet.

SUGAR quiet and steady.

RICE firm at 8 a 9.

PETROLEUM dull—Crude 9; refined 20½.

NAVAL STORES quiet — Spirits Turpentine, 67½; Rosin at 3 65 a 4 00.

TALLOW steady at 8⅝ a 9.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool quiet and firm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT is higher — No. 2 Spring, 1.23½ cash; No. 3, 110½ a 1.11; rejected, 98½.

CORN quiet — No 2 mixed, 31 a 31½ cash; 31⅞ seller March; rejected, 27.

OATS steady—No. 2, 26½ rejected, 23½.

RYE steady—No. 2, 62½

BARLEY —No 2 Fall, 68 a 69.

PORK at 12.35 cash; 13 25 seller April.

LARD advanced and in fair demand at 7.40 seller March

[Reported for the Whig & Courier.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE

AUGUSTA, Feb. 14.

SENATE.

After an animated discussion on House amendments to Coburn Land Co. bill, Messrs. Coffin, Dingley and O'Brion were appointed conferees.

The Senate also insisted on its vote to indefinitely postpone bill for compulsory vaccination, and with reference to resolve in favor of S. F. Walker, and conferees were appointed.

Read and assigned.

Bill for Compulsory attendance at Schools; bill relating to State Normal Schools; charter for Ellsworth and Deer Isle Telegraph Co., under suspension of rules, passed to be engrossed, militia bill.

Bill to authorize town of Yarmouth to loan its credit in aid of manufactures was tabled.

Charter of Eastport Gas-light Co., passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

A remonstrance against consolidation of certain railroads was presented.

Majority and minority reports were presented from the Temperance Committee, by Messrs. Chaplin and Brooks, both tabled to be printed.

Passed to be engrossed—

Act extending time to locate Portland, Oswego & Chicago R. R. Co.; increasing salary of Judge and Register of Probate of Aroostook county; resolve in favor of bridge between Patten and Chamberlain Lake.

Passed to be enacted—

Bill incorporating Bartlett land and lumber Co.; incorporating Monroe Cheese Factory; amending laws relating to Penobscot Indians; incorporating State Temperance Reform Association. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Hon. S. C. Hatch of Bangor, Speaker *pro tem.*

Read and assigned—

Bill an act to extend the rights of towns and school districts in certain cases; to amend chap. 116, sec. 8 of R. S. relative to the service of venires; to incorporate the Piscataquis River Boom Company; to amend special laws of 1868 relating to taking trout in Moosehead Lake: resolves in favor of Normal Schools at Castine and Farmington.

Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of citizens of Brewer for authority to establish a public highway in that town to tide waters of Penobscot river.

Ought not to pass reported on bill to amend laws relating to railroads and steam navigation.

Passed to be engrossed—

Bill amending charter of St. Croix & Penobscot R. R. Co.; to incorporate the Penobscot Bay & River Railroad corporation; to incorporate the West Hampden Dairy Association; to legalize and make valid the organization of the Border Publishing Company of Bangor.

Passed to be enacted—

Bill to incorporate the Canton Manufacturing Co.; to incorporate the Tremont Savings Bank; to incorporate the New Sharon Cheese Manufacturing Co.; to incorporate the Island railroad Co.; to amend charter of Bangor & [illegible] to marriage and its solemnization.

Finally passed—

Resolve relating to Indian affairs.

Resolve providing for marking the line between Maine and New Hampshire.

The school mill tax bill came up by assignment and Mr. Keegan spoke at length in favor of the minority report proposing to increase the tax to two mills on the dollar of valuation. After an animated debate the House refused, 78 to 56, to substitute the minority report, and the majority report declaring legislation inexpedient was accepted.

Adjourned.

NEWS BREVITIES.

It is believed that the over-due steamer Nevada, has put into Honolulu to repair machinery.

The mail service between New York and Bermuda has ceased, the steamer having been withdrawn.

Gen. Butler offers a reward of five thousand dollars to the discoverer of the author of the forged letter sent to the Wilson Committee.

A proposition to abolish the "reading and writing" qualification for suffrage, was voted down in the Massachusetts House on Thursday, by 130 nays to 56 yeas.

It is stated that a disagreement in the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee will lead to majority and minority reports, which will not be made until next week.

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, has addressed a letter to the Modoc Peace Commissioner, protesting against any action by which the crimes of the Modocs shall be condoned.

In attempting to arrest three escaped criminals in Missouri, one of them fatally shot a constable. It is reported that the citizens caught and hanged the murderer.

There was a serious collision on the Central Pacific Railway Wednesday evening, near Elko, Nevada. The engines and several cars were wrecked; no lives were lost, but several persons were injured.

The will of Rev. Samuel J. Brown of Cincinnati, bequeathing nearly $200,000 to a college, has been set aside on the ground of mental unsoundness. The relatives agreed to give $10,000 to the Cincinnati University.

The Senate Select Committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy have received information from Kansas that all the witnesses in the case, about twenty in number, left for Washington on Wednesday. They will arrive to-night or Saturday morning, and the investigation will commence at once.

A Washington special says that James Brooks now looks so pale and haggard that he receives the sympathy of many who were at first in favor of his expulsion. He nearly fainted in the lobby on Thursday.

A Washington special states that the President will send a message to Congress urging legislation in Utah affairs. The N. Y. *Times'* dispatch says it is probable that the message will intimate that, if Congress fails to empower the civil arm of Government, the President will be compelled to govern Utah by the bayonet before the re-assembling of Congress.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR. Secretary Boutwell has transmitted to the House a detailed statement, from which it appears that the entire available appropriations for the current fiscal year, including eighteen millions unexpended balance of the previous year, were $157,111,079, of which there was expended during the first quarter, ending September 30, 1872, $41,684,042. Of the $192,000 appropriated for street improvements in the District, all but $569 was expended during the first quarter. Of the $8000 for the Watertown arsenal, only $1000 was expended during the same time.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. The report of the Library Committee on international copyright, after a full consideration of the subject, says that the existing copyright laws of England and this country in their practical operations tend to check the popular diffusion of literary productions by largely increasing the price, but the committee are satisfied that no form of international copyright can fairly be urged upon Congress upon reasons of general equity or of constitutional law, and the adoption of any of the plans proposed would not only be of permanent injury to manufacturing interests concerned in producing books but a hindrance to popular diffusion of knowledge and to the cause of universal education.

THE NEW INSANE HOSPITAL. A proposition is pending before the Legislature to build a new Insane Hospital at Augusta, and fifty thousand dollars are asked therefor. A substitute was offered in the House Friday to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the matter, receive proposals from towns which would assist in the erection of the hospital that could be located there, and report to the next Legislature.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE REPORT. The Boston *Advertiser's* special says: "The discussion on the report of the Poland Committee has turned largely on the question of jurisdiction over offences committed during a former Congress. Two members are decided that full jurisdiction exists and are strongly in favor of severe measures,—two are undecided but lean toward assuming full jurisdiction, and one has been inclined to hold that the Committee should not act further than to report the facts. It was thought Thursday night that the Committee would be brought to an agreement on a report involving the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, and different degrees of censure on some and entire exoneration for others. Much feeling is exhibited by many members on the supposition that the above is a resume of the report, and it may be that the Committee will decide to simply report the facts ascertained."

The President and Secretary Fish are watching with much interest and some anxiety the progress of affairs in Spain. They have been fully advised of the events which have precipitated the abdication of Amadeus. Instructions have been forwarded to Minister Sickles which will enable him to meet any emergency. Mr. Fish has hopes that the Republic will have sufficient strength to maintain itself, and in such an event he anticipates the speedy progress of the reforms which have been made the subject of an interchange of warmest correspondence between the Spanish Government and our own. The appointment of Castelar to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fish considers will ensure the speedy abolition of slavery in both Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is reported that the Cotton Ring are making a combination to defeat Mr. Blaine for Speaker, and that they are so determined on this end, that they propose to join with the Democrats to do it. They give out that they will not go into the caucus, and will not be bound by its decision. The scheme to secure the refunding of the cotton tax is one of the biggest "jobs" which a powerful lobby ever attempted to force through Congress, and the people will have a sharp eye on the gentlemen who shall attempt to throw the organization of the House into the hands of this notorious ring. It is a dangerous game and we do not believe its projectors will dare to play it.

LOUISIANA. At a meeting of both Legislatures in New Orleans, Thursday, the Republicans agreed to accept the proposition of the Fusionists to organize a General Assembly, composed of members returned by both boards, provided such a course is acceptable to the National Administration. A [illegible]

[illegible] DOINGS AND OTHER ITEMS

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

[All notices for this department must be sent in before 6 P. M., on Friday, to secure insertion.]

Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock; afternoon services at 2½ o'clock; evening services at 7 o'clock.

FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL,—Broadway, corner State St.; Rev. Newman Smyth, Pastor.

HAMMOND ST. CONGREGATIONAL,—Hammond St., corner High; Rev. S. P. Fay, Pastor.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL.—French St., near State; Rev. Geo. W. Field, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST,—Harlow St., corner Centre; Rev F. T. Hazlewood, Pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST,—Columbia Street; Rev. C. G. Porter. This is a Free House and the seats are open to all.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST,—Essex St. Rev. Arthur Given, Pastor

FIRST METHODIST,—corner Pine and Somerset Sts; Rev. George R. Palmer, pastor. Services forenoon and afternoon; Sabbath School at close of morning sermon.

UNION ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Union St., corner Clinton; Rev. Ammi Prince, Pastor.

INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL, (Unitarian)—Union St. corner Main. Rev. Arthur M y Knapp, Pastor.

UNIVERSALIST,—Park St. near Centre Rev. S. Goodenough, Pastor. Services at 2½ and 7 P. M., Sabbath School at 10½ A. M. in the vestry.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL,—French St. Rev. E. C. Gardiner, Rector. This Church is supported by voluntary offerings and the seats are free to all.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC,—York St; Rev. Clement Mutsaers, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC,—City Hall; Rev. J. W. Murphy, Pastor.

BREWER.

First Congregational Church; Rev. J. W. H. Baker, Pastor.

Second Congregational Church, at Brewer Village; pulpit supplied by Mr. C. E. Harrington of the Theological Seminary; Sabbath School at 10½ A. M.; Preaching service at 2½ P. M.; Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St; Rev. Jas. W. H. Cromwell, Pastor.

HAMPDEN.

CONGREGATIONAL,—Rev. Evarts Pond, Pastor, services at 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M.

METHODIST,—Rev. Mr. Eldridge, Pastor; services afternoon and evening; at West Hampden in forenoon.

ORONO.

St. John's Parish. Rev. Henry Sheparl preaches to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Congregational Church; services morning and evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. L. H. Bean, Pastor; service in the forenoon.

St. Mary's, Roman Catholic; Rev. John Duddy, Pastor of St. Joseph's, at Oldtown, officiates alternately at the two churches.

OLDTOWN.

CONGREGATIONAL,—Rev. Wm. Rau, Pastor. Services at 2½ and 7 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. S. S. Gross, Pastor, assisted by Rev. O. Godfrey; services 2½ and P. M.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Alexander F. Samuels Rector; services 10 A. M., and 7 P. M; H. C. at 11½ A. M.

UNIVERSALIST,—Sabbath School at A. M.; preaching at 2 and 7 P. M. by Rev. Albert Day of New York.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. John Duddy, Pastor services 10½ A. M.

WINTERPORT.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Main St.; Rev. H. W. Bolton, Pastor Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 in the evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M. Pulpit supplied by one of the Professors of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

—Meeting of the City Council this evening.

—Large amounts of pressed hay continue to come to this city from Houlton.

—Another case of varioloid has appeared in Winterport, about one mile from the village.

—Six ships were launched at St. John on Thursday and Friday, as we learn from a private letter

—After a long period of quiet the Police Court has had some cases, a report of which will be found elsewhere.

—The thermometer indicated 14° below zero at 7 o'clock yesterday morning 15° above at noon and 2° above at 6 P. M.

—Another clear, sunny day was yesterday, and sleigh-riders by hundreds were enjoying the fine weather and excellent sleighing.

—The second annual masquerade ball under the auspices of the "U. R. C." of Ellsworth, occurs in Hancock Hall in that city on Friday evening, 21st inst.

—The Hibernian Mutual Benevolent Society were out in full regalia yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of a late member of their organization, Mr. James Mann.

—The Governor has nominated Jeremiah Page of Burlington and H. R. Dexter of Corinth as Justices of the Peace and Quorum, and John Hawes of Corinth as Trial Justice.

—The friends of Mrs. Dr. Barker will be pleased to learn that she is gradually recovering from the severe attack of gangrenous erysipelas under which she has been suffering for several weeks past.

—As an example of the amount of travel across Kenduskeag bridge, a friend informs us that in ten minutes yesterday afternoon eighty-nine teams—sixteen of which had two or more horses—passed Strickland's block.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kenduskeag National Bank yesterday afternoon, Wm. B. Hayford, Esq., was elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of I. S. Whitman, Esq.

—Mr. George E. Dole has presented Norombega Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, with a handsomely finished altar for their lodge room. The altar is constructed of black walnut and upholstered with crimson terry.

—It is feared that Perley Willey, the little step-son of Mr. George Fairbrother, who lost his way while returning from an errand on Thursday morning, and was found in the afternoon in Mason's pasture lying insensible, with his hands and feet frozen, will lose both legs below the knees.

SUDDEN DEATH. Early yesterday morning Mr. Alfred Bearce of Mill Creek, Orrington, was attacked with heart disease while feeding his cattle. Immediately upon recovering strength enough to move, he went back into his house where he expired in ten minutes. Mr. Bearce was sixty years of age, a farmer, and unmarried.

—The sidewalks have been very slippery for several days, as pedestrians have ascertained to their cost. An elderly lady walking down Main street last evening, slipped opposite Ellis store, and fell, receiving so severe bruises and sprains that it was very difficult to walk after a kindly-disposed gentleman had helped her to her feet.

—Several gentlemen of Lee write us that the statement made by a correspondent in Thursday's paper, that a case of small-pox had appeared in that town, is entirely without foundation, as there has been no case there. We are glad to hear it, and hope the town may in the future as it has in the past, be entirely free from this dreaded disease.

—We hear that great preparations are making for the subscription masquerade ball which occurs in Music Hall next Tuesday evening and that the costumes will excel in brilliancy and variety any before worn on a similar occasion in this city. The sale of gallery tickets commences at Bugbee & Co.'s Monday morning.

FORGER SENTENCED. Edward Darrah of Oldtown, whose arrest in this city on the charge of forging the name of Levi Ware of Lewiston on a check for $500, and subsequent plea of "guilty" when arraigned in the S. J. Court for Androscoggin county, have been noted in these columns, has been sentenced by Judge Kent to imprisonment for two years in the State Prison.

JOSEPH HEINE, the blind violinist, who appears with the Barnabee troupe at the concert in Norumbega Hall next Tuesday evening, is thus spoken of by the Boston *Advertiser*:—

"His performance was admirable, his tone is full, pure, and strong; he encounters like a master the peculiar difficulties of the instrument, and more than all, his expressive skill is exquisite."

MACHINERY BUILDING. A 200-horse power stationary engine was completed yesterday at the Hinckley & Egery Iron Company's works, for the planing mill of Smith, Morse & Co. [illegible] Another engine of the same size, [illegible] mill, is building at [illegible] Hall of [illegible] and another for W. H. & G. Lawrence's mill at Somerset mills, are in process of construction.

LAW DECISIONS. The following cases in this county have been decided at law and certified to the Clerk of Courts:—

Melvin M. Folsom vs. D. Hopkins.

On facts agreed—"Defendant defaulted; damages one cent."

Sewall & Blanchard. C. A. Bailey.

John Q. A. Ellis vs. Jona. Buzzell.

On exceptions by Plaintiff—"Exceptions overruled."

Lebroke & Pratt. D. Barker, Peters & Wilson.

RUNAWAY AND COLLISION. A pair of horses belonging to Mr. M. Lincoln took fright on Main street yesterday afternoon, and ran down upon Kenduskag bridge, where they came in collision with a soap-cart on runners. The latter vehicle was badly demoralized and a boy who was driving was thrown a dozen feet away, but fortunately un harmed. The span were unharnessed by the collision, but except the harness the team escaped damage. The biggest crowd we have seen this winter gathered around the scene of the accident.

DEATH OF W. L. HATHORN, ESQ. We regret to learn of the sudden death on Thursday night of W. L. Hathorn, Esq., of Pittsfield, junior member of the well known firm of Going Hathorn & Son. Mr. Hathorn was widely known in this State, had represented his district in the Legislature, and was prominently connected with the Temperance organizations of Maine. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral services, which take place to-morrow, will probably be conducted under the auspices of the order. Mr. Hathorn was but 29 years and four months of age.

PRESENTATION. After the House of Representatives at Augusta had adjourned, Thursday, the members retained their places and a committee consisting of Messrs. Matthews of Hampden, Bisbee of Buckfield, Talbot of East Machias, Whitcomb of Ellworth, Folsom of Oldtown, Prentiss of Milford, Kelloch of Thomaston, Howard of Lewiston and Messenger Walker proceeded to the desk of the Clerk, S. J. Chadbourne, Esq. of Dixmont, and Mr. Matthews, after a brief but appropriate address, handed Mr. Chadbourne a beautiful gold hunting-case watch and heavy chain. Mr. Chadbourne accepted the gift and returned thanks in a feeling manner, assuring the givers that it would prove a fresh incentive to his efforts to faithfully discharge his duties. The watch and chain cost $300, and bear the following inscription: "Presented to S. J. Chadbourne by his present and former friends, members of the Legislature, as a token of their appreciation of his services as Clerk of the House. Augusta, Feb. 10th, 1873."

THE SENTENCE OF ABIATHER GRANT, of this city, to fifteen years in the Massachusetts State Prison, in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, on Thursday, was briefly mentioned yesterday morning. The Boston *Advertiser* has the following concerning his arraignment:—

> The defendant, a sailor, twenty-two years of age, was charged in the indictment with the murder of Frank Clifford on the 19th of September last, on North street. He now pleaded guilty of manslaughter and motion was made for sentence. Mr. Robert Morris appeared as his counsel. The witnesses were called and testified to the circumstances under which the homicide took place. The evidence showed that the prisoner left the schooner Charles Heath with another of his fellows, and as he was going up North street an altercation occurred between him and Frank Clifford and another boy. Clifford kicked Grant, when Grant pursued him into an entry, drew a sheath-knife and inflicted a wound upon him, so that he died the next day. The prisoner took the stand and made a statement in some particulars different from the statement of the Government witnesses. The Attorney-General in his address to the court said that such a sentence should be imposed as would put a stop to the carrying of deadly weapons. The judge, influenced as he said by these considerations, sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for fifteen years in the State prison.

ODD FELLOWS' UNIFORM. At a meeting of the Grand Encampment in Portland on Wednesday, the following uniform, was prescribed for the Encampments throughout the State:—

1. Black frock coat and black pantaloons.
2. Black chapeau with three plumes, two black, and one royal purple running between the black and over the centre of the chapeau. Yellow metal crossed crooks on a black rosette, with a purple centre, on the left side of the chapeau.
3. Gauntlet gloves, the hand part black kid, gauntlets of royal purple, with yellow crossed crooks embroidered on the back of each cuff, which is to be 5½ inches wide, and a braid similar to that on each baldric, around each cuff.
4. A baldric, 4 inches wide, trimmed with yellow lace not over ½ inch wide, with one row of gilt braid ¼ inch wide, with yellow lace fringe across each end, and with crossed crooks embroidered upon the front of the baldric.
5. A purple velvet belt, with two stripes of gilt lace braid through the centre at equal distances.
6. Sword 32 to 38 inches in length, yellow metal scabbard, cross handle black hilt, head with tent.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.
FEBRUARY (CRIMINAL) TERM.

HON. JONAS CUTTING, Justice, Presiding.
CHARLES P. STETSON, Esq., County Att'y.
EZRA C. BRETT, ESQ., Clerk.
RUEL SMITH, ESQ., Reporter.

Friday, Feb. 14th. The day was occupied in trying the following cases:—

State vs. James L. Ellingwood.

Indicted as a common seller of intoxicating liquors at Veazie. Defendant denied the selling, and asserted that he had no interest in the shop in which the liquors were charged to have been sold. After three hours' consultation the jury came in and reported that they were unable to agree.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. A. Sanborn.

In the matter of the indictments known as the "Abel Loom cases" Judge Tapley of Saco appeared and filed a motion for continuance, which, after hearing, was granted by the Court. One of the cases was made law on demurrer to the indictment.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. Brown & Simpson, Tapley.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. Corinna.

On three indictments for bad roads, found at different times. Defense, that the road has been kept in reasonably good repair.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. L. Barker.

BANGOR POLICE COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE CLARK.

Friday, Feb. 14th. State vs. Frank Towle; assault on Mr. John Lowell; fined $20 and costs and put under $200 bonds to keep the peace for one year.

State vs. same; drunkenness; fined $5 and costs, and committed in default of payment.

State vs. James Kellan; drunkenness; fined $5 and costs, and committed in default of payment.

State vs. Wm. H. Tebbetts; drunkenness; fined $5 and costs.

State vs. William Brastow; drunkenness and disturbing a meeting at Hampden; fined $5 and costs; paid.

THE NEW POSTAL BILL. "Perley" of the Boston *Journal*, says: "The new Postal bill was undoubtedly passed as a hit at the Postmaster-General for his efforts to secure the abolition of the franking privilege. It is doubtful whether the Department can bear the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, and the compulsory prepayment of newspaper postage may not be wise, especially if the transportation of packages of newspapers by express and railroad agents is prohibited. It must be borne in mind that Senator Farnsworth, who, as Chairman of the Postal Committee, engineers the so called reforms through the House, was not a supporter of the regular Republican ticket last fall, and probably has no great desire to promote the success of a Republican administration."

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

In the Illinois Legislature they are already discussing the expediency of repealing the minority representation system, although most of the papers deprecate the agitation.

It is said that "Aleck" Stephens will have a clear run for Congress from the Eighth Georgia District on the 20th inst, there being no opposition to him.

Kansas papers are considering who shall be Senator in case Caldwell resigns; and it is pretty generally conceded that Hon. D. P Lowe, present member of the House, will be the man.

A petition is in circulation in California asking Congress to appoint a commissioner to examine and report on the practicability of turning the Colorado river into the Colorado desert. That *would* be an "improvement."

The Liberal Republicans have a hard time of it. They attempted to rally recently in St. Louis, but made what is popularly called a "fizzle." They made another attempt later, in Cincinnati, and even the telegraph reporter could not find them.

Mr. Joseph Howe is to succeed Sir Hastings Doyle as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe strongly opposed the union of the British North American colonies, and since its accomplishment he has been in private life.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is unable to agree on the Mormon bill, and the Mormon representatives are hopeful that the session will expire without unfavorable legislation. The statement that troops will soon be removed from Southern States and will be stationed in the neighborhood of Utah is, notwithstanding subsequent denials, correct.

Illinois is seriously agitating the importance of compulsory education. Mr. Bateman, Superintendent of Education, ably urges the adoption of the bill before the Legislature, designed to compel the attendance of every child between the age of eight and fourteen, at some school at least twelve weeks in the year.

An insult offered to Frederick Douglas at St. Paul has created great excitement there, leading to such an expression with regard to the offending hotels as will be likely to impress upon them a proper realization of the fact that colored men who behave themselves have some rights which even hotel keepers are bound to respect.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, N. Y., died Wednesday afternoon. He was born in Holland in 1810. The first public position held by him was that of Health Warden of New York. On removing to Brooklyn he was elected Supervisor. He was nominated for Mayor in 1854, but was defeated. He served two terms as Alderman, and was elected Mayor in 1861. In 1862 he was sent to Congress, but served only part of his term. He was again elected Mayor in 1865.

THE UNION LEAGUE AND THE NEW YORK CHARTER. The Union League Club of New York, held a meeting Thursday night for the purpose of considering the fierce conflict between Mayor Havemeyer and the Republican Committee about the charter. On motion of J. S. Schultz, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Mayor, Governor, the Republican Committee and the Committee of the Legislature, for the purpose of promoting harmonious action and securing a charter which shall be acceptable to all friends of reform. The Club also adopted the resolutions of the Committee on political reform, advocating the appointment of police justices instead of electing them and indorsing the position of the Governor in behalf of the repeal of the Usury law.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. A Madrid dispatch states that there was a council of Ministers held Thursday. One of the first acts of the new government was to issue a decree for the pardon of several men who were sentenced to execution at Barcelona. Senor Castellar Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now engaged in preparing a manifesto which will be sent to the different foreign powers, explaining the policy of the present government of Spain. The system of arming the people to repel invasion by Carlist bands, will be largely developed by the government.

A Lisbon dispatch announces that Ex-King Amadeus reached that city Friday forenoon, and proceeded to the Palace prepared for him There is no intimation as to the time when he departs for Italy. A squadron of Italian naval vessels was momentarily expected to arrive in the Tagus.

NEW MAGAZINES.

EVERY SATURDAY. This popular weekly is especially attractive now, with the translation of "Drimitri Roudine," a very interesting story by Ivan Turgenieff, the Russian novelist. The columns of this eclectic always contain something fresh and readable. A large variety of sketches, essays, stories and poems, selected with care and excellent judgment, make of Every Saturday a most pleasant fireside companion. Published weekly by Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, at $5 per year.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

One paper of OTTER BITTERS in the season of Spring may save one a long sickness. Their success is remarkable For sale by Bradbury. feb15—2m

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to Patten & Wheelden's.

SAFE DEPOSIT INTEREST BANK.—The Safe Deposit Interest Bank continues to pay 7 3-10 per cent on deposits. For conditions see advertisement in our Special Notices.

Notwithstanding the persuasions of parties interested in other hotels, the traveling public continue to patronize the Lynde Hotel at Rockland, and rejoice in clean rooms, comfortable beds, and a well furnished table.

WEDDING VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS. We are prepared to print cards of all kinds in the neatest manner, and with latest styles of type.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Lumbermen and River Drivers.

I wish to give notice that I am prepared to furnish at short notice Scull Oars, Batteau Oars, Paddles Cant-Dog Sticks, Poles, &c., of extra quality, and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Those who wish to purchase, please call and examine my stock

EDMUND FREEMAN.

Oldtown, Feb. 11, 1873. sn d&w7

COSTUMES

PRESCOTT

is prepared to furnish

FANCY SUITS

For Balls, Theatricals, Operas, &c.

feb12

Work for Agents,

In every State and Town in the United States.

We can give our Agents more money than any other firm in the Copying Picture business.

Address PHOTOGRAPHER, P O Box 928, Concord, N. H.

feb17 1m*

Musical Notice.

Mr. Eduardo De Anguera,

Piano Fort Tuner, Regulator and Repairer,

would call the attention of his regular customers, and Musical public generally, to his terms the coming year, viz:

For the year 1873, Grand pianos, by year, $13; Upright pianos, by year, $12; Square pianos, by year, $8; Grand pianos, single tuning, $4; Upright pianos, single tuning $4; Square pianos, single tuning, $3. Pianos tuned by the year payable in advance, or each time. Regulating and repairing, charged extra. Orders left at Chas. Hale's and Post Office box 487.

EDUARDO DE ANGUERA.

d&3

TO INVESTORS.

To those having funds to invest, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1 10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent, gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacific on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co

For sale in Bangor by

W. S. DENNETT,

Cashier Second National Bank.

feb1 Th&Sly&w4s

The Last Half Million

OF THE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES

Railroad Company.

Are now offered for sale, about $3,500,000 having already been sold.

The road (212 miles in length) is the air-line low-grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.

That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned over and above all expenses.

$262,313.18,

Its interest obligation upon Bonds for the same time being but $160,416.67 gold.

The net earnings increased from $15,553.45, in December, to $28,399.62, in October the latter being at the rate of $340,795.44 per annum The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds on the whole is $280,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning, net, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.

These figures give the best assurance, to careful investors, that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.

The Indiana Division, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be thenceforth largely increased.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 800 cars.

The Bonds are at the rate of $18,500 per mile, are for $1,000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest (at 7 per cent gold), payable in New York, April 1st, and October 1st.

The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st; the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to

Messrs. Bowler & Merrill,

Bankers & Brokers,

142 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

OR

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

Bankers,

23 Nassau St., New York,

General Agents.

de18 d&w3m

DANIEL WHITE,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES,

Musical Merchandize, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and all other repairing, done by experienced workmen.

Jan28 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

Reliable Clairvoyant.

Mrs W. H. TOWARD,

treats all diseases incident to the human race, on receipt of $1 and return stamp. Tells fortunes and gives information in regard to articles lost or stolen. All letters containing $1 and stamp will be promptly answered.

Residence, corner Everett and Bower sts., Bangor, Maine jan13 5w*

To Carriage Painters

A large stock of

Masury's Fine Colors

IN JAPAN,

For sale at Manufacturers' Price,

BLOOD & ROWE.

121 Exchange St.

Nov2

Hardware!

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. BUZZELL

wishes to say to his friends and the public that he has opened a Hardware Store at

No. 55 West Market Square,

where he intends to keep as fine a stock of

Hardware, Cutlery,

Paints, Oils, &c.,

as can be found in this market.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Remember the place.

JAMES C. BUZZELL

No. 55 West Market Square.

Bangor, Jan. 10, 1872

GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail.

At the Store, formerly occupied by

MUTUAL STORE CO.,

Central St.,

May be found a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

FANCY AND OTHERWISE.

The former Proprietor, J. C. MITCHELL, Esq., will give his constant attention to the wants of customers, and trusts a continuance of his former large patronage.

Geo. C. Pickering.

Bangor, Dec. 28, 1872. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

PRAYERS AND KISSES

BY DAVID BARKER

Augusta Feb 12 1873

M. Editor: The following beautiful lines were [illegible] our Maine Poet David Barker Esq., who has been spending a few days here, during which time he has favored the citizens and sojourners in Augusta with readings from his poems. The [illegible] founded on a little circumstance which occurred during the last Sabbath morning service at St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Mr. B. observed [illegible] immediately "drew a moral" [illegible] he has set out as follows:— M.

I

This morn I saw a stern man kneel—
One of the holy orders—
He [illegible] a white robe round him wrapped,
With black upon its borders.

II

Just at my front a roguish boy
Sat there among the many
With laughing eyes,—whose name I [illegible]
Was little Murray Dana.

III

And at my left a cherub girl
Wore smiles [illegible] spatter
While little Murray now and then
Was throwing kisses at her.

IV

MORAL

Pray on, stern man, God give you light
To you the task is given,
To guide our stumbling feet aright,
And lead the way to heaven.

V

And you, my boy—keep at your task
[illegible] cold hands have bound you,
With laughing eyes and merry heart
Throw kisses all around you.

VI

[illegible] the thing that at the last
The gate of glory misses
Some may be found upon their knees
As well as throwing kisses.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES

Iowa has fifteen colleges.

Texas wants more undertakers.

Chicago has a $60,000 restaurant.

[illegible] will have a Roger Williams [illegible]

[illegible] railroads have American conductors.

California has abolished the three days of grace.

A Florida judge runs a billiard saloon and a boarding house.

An inmate in the Tennessee State prison [illegible] bar of soap daily.

Darwin has turned 64, and doesn't know [illegible]

California is taking measures to stock her woods with wild turkeys.

The only religious exercises in Anderson [illegible] on Sundays are wild cat fights.

[illegible] are at Rochester, N. Y. [illegible]

Over 100,000 buffaloes were killed in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge last season.

A company at Louisville insures against small pox.

An Illinois farmer paid $1.2 for a trunk full of New York sawdust.

Parisians amuse themselves with postal cards [illegible] anonymous missives. [illegible]

California apple trees bear three crops a year [illegible]

[illegible]

A San Francisco man tried to outstrip a [illegible] and was mulcted $500 for cruelty.

[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] half [illegible] thousand [illegible]

[illegible] congregation have sus[illegible] the church.

A Western railway company has recently [illegible] contract to ship 2,000,000 feet of [illegible] fifteen years over their road [illegible]

A [illegible] the pastor of a St. Louis [illegible] Pere Hyacinthe's ex[illegible] dismissed from his pastoral [illegible] by the Bishop.

[illegible] will build an out door [illegible] at Chicago will be reserved [illegible] at the opening perform[illegible]

The [illegible] Chief of Police has been [illegible] his trust for awkwardly ar[illegible] several of the leading citizens whom [illegible] and gambling.

After being whirled around a shaft half an [illegible] rate of six hundred revolutions a [illegible] Pittsburg, Pa. man, who [illegible] had the presence of mind to cut himself loose and go [illegible]

Virginia City News says she has an old [illegible] in which are the skele[illegible] who were shot, stabbed or [illegible] in the manly sports of the [illegible]

[illegible] the Sheik of Guazin was [illegible] with great pomp at Tangier, re[illegible] The bride was an English lady, Miss [illegible] to the British Consulate [illegible] which was covered with a [illegible] presented by the bridegroom.

Manufactory of Jewelry.

[illegible] has secured the services of Mr [illegible] one of the best workers of gold [illegible] prepared to do all kinds of

MANUFACTURING IN GOLD,

[illegible] Jewelry or any other [illegible] satisfaction [illegible] order

C. SWEET,

[illegible] 15 Hammond St

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

R. H. EDDY

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS

For Inventions, Trade Marks or Designs

No 76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street, Boston

[illegible] practice of upwards of thirty years [illegible] in the United States; also in [illegible] and other foreign countries. Caveats [illegible] and all papers for Patents [illegible] with dispatch. Researches [illegible] the validity and utility of Patents of in[illegible] and other advice rendered on all matters [illegible] Copies of the claims of any patent [illegible] by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.

[illegible] in the United States possesses superior facilities for [illegible] Patents or ascertaining the patentability of [illegible]

[illegible] journey to Washington to procure a Patent [illegible] the usual great delay there are here saved in[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS

"I [illegible] Mr Eddy as one of the most capable and successful [illegible] with whom I have had official intercourse."

CHARLES MASON Commissioner of Patents.

"[illegible] inventors that they can[illegible] a person more competent and trustworthy, and [illegible] putting their applications in a form to secure [illegible] early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE

Late Commissioner of Patents

"Mr R H EDDY has made for me over THIRTY applications [illegible] having been successful in almost [illegible] unmistakable proof of great talent and [illegible] to recommend all inventors [illegible] to procure their patents, as they may be [illegible] most faithful attention bestowed on [illegible] and at very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART

Boston Jan 1 1873 [illegible]

BOSTON LEAD CO.

[INCORPORATED IN 1829.]

J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Ag'ts

Offices, 22, 24 & 26 Oliver Street,

BOSTON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boston Pure White Lead,

Dry and Ground in Oil,

DRY AND GROUND ZINC, LITHARGE RED LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, TIN PIPE, TIN LINED PIPE, IRON PIPE & FITTINGS, PUMPS, &c., &c.

Our Pure White Lead both dry and ground in oil we warrant to be strictly pure and GUARANTEE that for FINENESS, BODY and DURABILITY, it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either foreign or American.

[illegible] In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight pointed RED STAR with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our Pure Lead. None genuine without it.

aug24 TuThSS 6m

Don't You Forget It!

THAT EBEN STEVENS, NO. 36 HAMMOND ST.

Manufactures and repairs all kinds of Jewelry, setting Diamonds, &c., not inferior to New York or Boston, an assertion that an experience of ten years on the finest work will warrant.

Again, don't forget.

dec18 No. 36 Hammond St.

This is to give notice, that on the 3d day of February A. D. 1873, a supplementary warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Albert H Walker of Dexter, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt individually and as partner of A. H. Walker & Co., on his own petition filed Dec 16th, 1872; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that an adjourned meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bankrupt Court Room in Bangor, before Chas. Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

H. A. HEAD,

Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

feb7 eF1w&w1to

District Court of the United States, District of Maine

In the matter of JOHN S. TARBOX, Bankrupt

IN BANKRUPTCY

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this 1st day of February, 1873, by John S. Tarbox of Lincoln, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition, it is Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1873, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and that the third meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt be held before Chas. Hamlin, Esq. Register on the twelfth day of March, 1873; and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Presque Isle Sunrise, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three weeks and once in the Bangor Weekly Courier, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE

Clerk of District Court for said District

feb4 eTu3w&w1 6

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine

In the matter of WILLIAM H MILLS Bankrupt

IN BANKRUPTCY

DISTRICT OF MAINE ss. At Bangor, the 7th day of February A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Mills of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, filed 22d day of January 1873.

CHAS. F. WOODARD Assignee

feb10 eM1w&w1t6

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Maine.

In the matter of SMITH & HALLETT, Bankrupts

IN BANKRUPTCY

DISTRICT OF MAINE ss. At Bangor the 5th day of February A. D. 1873.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the joint and individual estates of Warren G Smith and Amos C. Hallett of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, partners, under the style of Smith & Hallett, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District filed Dec 16th, A. D. 1873.

JOHN VARNEY Assignee

f[illegible] eF1w&w1t6

Creditors Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of creditors in the estate of CHAS. J. [illegible] & COMPANY of Lee, Bankrupts, will be held at the Bankrupt Court Room in Bangor, before Register HAMLIN on the 3d day of March, 1873, at 10 A. M. for the purposes specified in [illegible] section of the Bankrupt Act. [illegible]

CHAS. F. WOODARD, W. D. LEWIS, Assignees

feb4 eTu&w&w1t6

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress

[GENERAL NATURE—No. [illegible]]

AN ACT to [illegible] eighth [illegible] entitled "An act to revise [illegible] Post-office Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and [illegible] of the act entitled "An act to revise, [illegible] the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June eighth, [illegible] hundred and seventy-two, be [illegible] to authorize the transmission by mail of packages [illegible] roots and scions of [illegible] not exceeding [illegible] at a rate of postage of one cent for [illegible] ounces or fractions of an ounce of such packages: Provided, That all mail matter of the third class shall be prepaid in full [illegible]

Approved January [illegible] 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. [illegible]]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of [illegible] pensions of the United States for the year ending [illegible] eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and [illegible] are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and seventy-four:

For army pensions to invalids, widows and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions [illegible] of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection with transportation or commutation therefor, [illegible] compensation to pension agents and the expenses of the several agencies and [illegible] for preparing vouchers and administering oaths as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, [illegible] eighteen hundred and thirty-six, May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, February [illegible] eighteen hundred and forty-seven, February [illegible] eighteen hundred and forty-eight, July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, [illegible] eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, [illegible] eighteen hundred and [illegible] June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, June seventeenth, [illegible] eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and [illegible] February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and [illegible] and February twentieth, eighteen hundred [illegible] twenty-[illegible] and all other pensions provided by law, thirty million dollars.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to [illegible] agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and [illegible] February twentieth, eighteen hundred and [illegible] seven, August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, March [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, [illegible] seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, and February twenty-[illegible] eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and all [illegible] provided by law, four hundred and [illegible] dollars: Provided, That the appropriation [illegible] for navy pensions [illegible] the other [illegible] shall be paid from the [illegible] of the navy pension fund so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

AN ACT supplementary to and amendatory of an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all contested election cases the time allowed for taking testimony shall be ninety days, and the same shall be taken in the following order: The contestant shall take testimony during the first forty days, the returned member during the succeeding forty days, and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining ten days of said period. Such testimony shall be taken on five days' notice. Testimony may be taken at two or more places at the same time.

SEC. 2. Depositions of witnesses residing outside of the district or beyond the reach of a subpoena may be taken before any officer authorized by law to take testimony in contested election cases in the district in which the witness to be examined may reside.

SEC. 3. That the party desiring to take a deposition under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, shall give the opposite party notice in writing of the time and place, when and where the same will be taken, as well as of the name of the witness or witnesses to be examined and of the name of an officer before whom the same will be taken. The notice shall be personally served upon the opposite party, or upon any agent or attorney of his authorized by him to take testimony, or cross-examine witnesses in the matter of such contest, if, by the use of reasonable diligence such personal service can be made, but if, by the use of such diligence personal service cannot be made, the service may be made by leaving a duplicate of the notice at the usual place of abode of the opposite party. The notice shall be served so as to allow the opposite party sufficient time by the usual route of travel to attend, and one day for preparation, exclusive of Sundays and the day of service. And the taking of the testimony may, if so stated in the notice, be adjourned from day to day. The notice, with the proof or acknowledgement of the service thereof, shall be attached to the depositions when completed. The party notified as aforesaid, his agent or attorney, may, if he see fit, select an officer (having authority to take depositions in such cases) to officiate, with the officer named in the notice, in the taking of the depositions; and if both such officers attend the depositions shall be taken before them both sitting together, and be certified by them both. But if only one of such officers attend, the depositions may be taken before and certified by him alone. It shall be competent for the parties, their agents or attorneys authorized to act in the premises by consent in writing, to take depositions without notice, and it shall also be competent for them by such written consent, to take depositions, whether upon [illegible] without notice, before any officer or officers authorized to take depositions in common law or civil actions, or in chancery, by either the laws of the United States or of the State in which the same may be taken, and to waive proof of the official character of such officer or officers. Any written consent given as aforesaid shall be returned with the depositions, and every such officer so chosen by the parties, their agents or attorneys and officiating shall have all the powers in the premises that are conferred by the act to which this is an amendment upon the officers named therein. At the taking of any deposition under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, either party may appear and act in person, or by agent or attorney.

SEC. 4. All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify the same and carefully seal and immediately forward the same, by mail, addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C., and shall also endorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such endorsement. Upon the written request of either party the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall open any deposition at any time after he shall have received the same, and he may furnish either party with a copy thereof.

Approved January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

AN ACT to prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practising as attorneys or solicitors in courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no clerk, assistant or deputy clerk, of any Territorial district, or circuit court, or of the Court of Claims, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or marshal or deputy marshal of the United States within the district for which he is appointed, shall act as a solicitor, proctor, attorney, or counsel in any cause depending in either of said courts, or in any district, for which he is acting as such officer.

SEC. 2. That whosoever shall violate any provision of this act shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys by the court upon complaint, upon which the respondent shall have due notice, and be heard in his defence, and in the case of a marshal or deputy marshal so acting, he shall be recommended by the court for dismissal from office.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and other officers of the government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments and other officers of the government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so extended as to apply in all respects to Delegates from the Territories and the District or Territory of Columbia.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

AN ACT to fix the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston shall be the same as provided for the same class of officers at the port of New York under existing laws.

Approved, January 17, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

AN ACT to authorize the examination of certain banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers now conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in the execution of this act shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.

Approved, January 20, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

AN ACT regulating the compensation of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of said assemblies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States shall be limited to forty days' duration.

SEC. 2. That the members of each branch of said legislatures shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day during the sessions herein provided for, and they shall receive such mileage as now provided by law: Provided, That the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, and that the additional officers of each branch of said legislative assemblies shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, and of one assistant [illegible] one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one door keeper, one messenger, and one watchman, who shall each receive a compensation of five dollars per day during the sessions.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the annual salaries of the governors of the several Territories of the United States shall be three thousand five hundred dollars and the salaries of the secretaries of said Territories shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the District of Columbia: Provided, That no law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which any officer of a Territory herein provided for, or the officers or members of any territorial legislature shall be paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.

Approved January 23 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

AN ACT to establish post roads in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

[illegible] from East Baldwin, via North Baldwin, [illegible] and South Bridgton to Bridgton; from [illegible] to [illegible] Corner, in the county of Cumberland.

Approved, January 23 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time within which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," is hereby extended so that the States which have not complied with the provisions of said acts in establishing colleges shall have the period of two years after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two within which to provide at least one college as described in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act donating public land to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

SECOND ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the Convention relative to the amelioration of the Postal intercourse concluded between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne October 11, 1867.

The opportunity being offered to the postal administrations of the United States of America and of Switzerland, to introduce an exchange of closed mails via Bremen or Hamburg at lower transit rates than those now in force by the British-Belgian route, the governments of the United States of America and of Switzerland have resolved to open the new routes above mentioned to the correspondence of the two countries under the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1.

The letters from the United States of America for Switzerland and vice versa, which the senders may desire to have transmitted via Bremen or Hamburg, shall be chargeable with the following rates:

1st. Eight cents per single rate for letters originating in the United States,

2d. Forty centimes per single rate for letters originating in Switzerland.

For letters unpaid or insufficiently paid, are reserved the extra charges provided by Article 7 of the convention of October 11, 1867.

ARTICLE 2.

All letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, for which the senders shall not have requested transmission via Bremen or Hamburg, [illegible] in open mails via France, shall continue to be sent in closed mails by the British-Belgian route, and subjected to the rates fixed by Article 1 of the additional convention of February 7, 1870.

ARTICLE 3.

In case future abatements in transit expenses admit of a reduction in the present rates on letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, the postal administrations of the two contracting countries are authorized to fix, by common accord the respective reduced rates and to take the necessary measures to place them to the profit of the public of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

The present convention which shall be considered as a second supplement to the convention of October 11, 1867, shall enter into operation July 1, 1872.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in Berne the third first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster General of the United States.

The Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

[SEAL.] F. CHALLET VENEL.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT

By the President

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1872.

[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents:

That it has approved and consented to the above convention. In faith of which the present have been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council

The President of the Confederation,

[SEAL.] WELTI.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

SCHIESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of railroad-bridges across the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to erect one or more draw bridges over the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay in accordance with the acts of the legislature of Alabama incorporating said company: Provided, That the said draw-bridges shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the free or to materially or substantially obstruct the free navigation of said streams, beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridges touches: And provided also, That said draw-bridges shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel, and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, &c., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter-bill. Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be inscribed in a register-list, following the models [illegible] and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "Registered" or "Recommanderet," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "none" or "nil."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "Paid all," in the United States, and "Franko" in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered," in the United States, and "Recommanderet," in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "Insufficiently paid," in the United States, and "Utilstrækkelig frankeret" in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "Direct service," or "Service direct."

When dispatched via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in red ink, in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in black ink, shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI.

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters and the number of addresses of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount claimed thereon from the dispatching office which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XII.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination, or returned for the amount if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight if required and the total weight of the other correspondence, which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postage on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill in the money of the dispatching office the cent of the United States and 1 4 5 skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgements of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the debit results alike for the debt and credit shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX of the convention. But the accounts of postage or other tax for exterior service according to, or reclaimed by, either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country to the other on account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner herein before prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate originals, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.] DANNESKIOLD SAMSOE.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one

[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is inefficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreak of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce at said ports, and shall make, also, a detailed report on this subject to the Secretary of War, through the surgeon General, on or before the assembling of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

Creditors' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the 2d and 3d general meeting of creditors in the estate of Josiah Currier, Bankrupt, will be held at the Bankrupt Court Room, in Bangor, before Register Hamlin, on the 3d day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt Act.

JASPER HUTCHINGS,

feb4 eTu3w&w1t6 Assignee.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy one power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same, and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State, and whenever, by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States,

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse,

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized,

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished the discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States said abolition to take effect from and after the third day of January next.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States,

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor,

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord

[SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States, and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thou-

[SEAL.] sand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT

By the President

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 123.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency, and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty, and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

SEC. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof of settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same, and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by public notice of no less than thirty days, and after such restoration they shall be subject to the general laws governing the disposition of the public lands of the United States: Provided, That none of the lands herein mentioned shall be subject to be taken under any grant of lands for public works or improvements, or by any railroad company.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871, Exchanged April 29, 1872, Proclaimed June 1 1872.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one by their respective plenipotentiaries.

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty ninth day of April last, which convention and protocol in the English and German languages, are, word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard Konig his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty by the territorial authorities, federal, State or communal, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany or of the United States, or of any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law, to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter, in which cases such consuls, &c., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application the consular officer aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries or their chancellors shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country:—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills and bequests of their countrymen and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and also all contracts between the latter provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice consul or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstances, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, the destination and the incidents of the voyage, also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities, and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserter, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserter (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany, and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or, if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

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[illegible]

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Maine Central [illegible]

WINTER [illegible]

Dec 2, 1872,

[illegible]

Bangor and Piscataquis [illegible]

1873

WINTER [illegible]

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Maine Steamship [illegible]

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jan16

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Penobscot [illegible] Association will receive sealed [illegible] the 20th day of Feb next [illegible] at the Penobscot Boom [illegible] Association to furnish [illegible] Buildings, furniture, &c. [illegible] hand, the same to be appraised [illegible] when returned,—the party [illegible] pay the difference in the appraisal [illegible] said articles, and give a bond [illegible] Directors for the faithful [illegible] of said rafting, which [illegible] of the Directors of said Association reserving the right of [illegible] proposal that may be received [illegible] to be submitted to the Penobscot [illegible] Association at its next annual meeting.

Per order of the Directors

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk P. B. A.

Bangor, Dec. 14, 1872. [illegible]